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Tower Views

by Clearway

Foreign Policy Opinions Bullets to Budgets Ratio Business Cries 'Wolf,' Too

¶ **Away From Isolation**—A foreign policy which conceives of Uncle Sam as a cosmopolite, rather than a rustic recluse, is unmistakably being presented, both in oratory and acts, by the Administration, since President Roosevelt's Chicago "quarantine" speech. On the heels of the President's message to Congress in which definite reference was made to America's intention to defend its integrity, comes a speech from the lips of Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring in Kansas City developing the theme of democracy's obligation toward world peace. Judged by the Woodring speech, the Administration's philosophy seems to consist of the conviction that since democracy offers the best hope toward the attainment of a world of civilized and peaceful peoples, little can be gained by temporizing with dictators.

* * *

• **Secretary Woodring** is judging dictatorships by their works rather than by their words. Because of nationalistic aggressions he finds in the world today "less reliance upon the sanctity of treaties, less trust in international good faith, less confidence upon which to build lasting prosperity." So he cautions Americans not to mislead the world and encourage the aggressive nations with the assumption that the United States will not use its strength, if needs be, to discourage international lawlessness.

* * *

¶ **The Ever-Subnormal Budget**—Having achieved a record deficit in peace-time budgets, a normal expectation might be that Washington would follow a course of at least temporary caution—not unlike an automobile driver who has recently run into a truck. But two reports—one from Army, one from Navy, officials—fail to coincide with the expectation. And perhaps this, as much as recent enunciations of foreign policy, may indicate America's view of the seriousness of its international obligations. Army engineers report today that $275,290,319 could be expended profitably the coming year on rivers, harbors and flood control. Navy officials report a shipbuilding program which includes construction of 65 vessels "before we are ready to go ahead with others." And the new budget calls for 22 vessels to replace outmoded ships. • We haven't been able to figure out the equation, but we've a strong suspicion that unbalanced budgets and overbalanced armaments have a fixed relation.

* * *

¶ **Business Jitters**—The Administration's habit of darting from dark corners with big "boos" at "big business" is obviously stirring an epidemic of protective oratory. Today is typical. Grist from this mill: Says President Robert E. Wood of Sears, Roebuck & Co.—While the President's message to Congress was reassuring to business, three previous speeches by Administration men leave business wondering what to expect. Says W. L. Willkie, president of Commonwealth and Southern Corp.—It's ironical for government to be lecturing big business on the desirability of low prices and large volumes, because this is a technique made possible only by mass production and distribution. He recommends that business and government proceed to settle their differences "without catchwords and the nonsense about the sixty ruling families."

* * *

¶ **Frank's Frankness**—A month after his selection as head of the Republican Party's program committee, Dr. Glenn Frank (former University of Wisconsin president and discussed as a presidential possibility in the last national political campaign) accepts the job of drafting a declaration of principles to guide Republicanism through approaching elections. He delineates his job not as that of a platform carpenter for 1938 and 1940. Platforms, he says, are the business of conventions. But, he explains, party action should be based on national needs. To discover these needs and their remedies, Mr. Frank and his 100-odd committee proposes to study the social and economic difficulties now confronting the nation. It will seek "to play its full part in a sincere, open-minded, responsible search for the principles and lines of national action that will keep America a going concern."

* * *

¶ **The Other Hemisphere**—Italy announces enlargement of her naval rearmament program. It includes construction of two more 35,000-ton battleships, 12 destroyers, several submarines. This will bring her tonnage close to that of France. Simultaneously Japan reaches, with 60,000 troops, for China's jugular vein, the Lunghai trunk-line railway; while, along the barricades of Teruel, Loyalists and Insurgents battle for a decision in the Spanish civil war arena. But on the other side of the shield is seen a more hopeful picture as Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian premier, consults with British Premier Chamberlain on a plan to stimulate and stabilize world trade by bringing the United States, Britain, Germany, France and Italy into economic and political concord.

Kennedy and Wilson Named Envoys

American Foreign Service Sees Important Changes Under Roosevelt

More Shifts Due

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—The New Deal's most capable millionaire goes to London and its most socially prominent millionaire is to leave Moscow for Brussels in a general reshuffling of the American diplomatic service announced officially by President Roosevelt today.

The appointment of Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring chairman of the National Maritime Commission and first chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to be the next United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's was sent to the Senate for confirmation, as was also that of Hugh Wilson, an Assistant Secretary of State and professional diplomat, who will become Ambassador to Germany in place of William E. Dodd, resigned.

In addition to making these official appointments today the President announced that sometime during the spring he would transfer Joseph E. Davies from his present assignment in Moscow to Brussels, a post which is expected to be a more congenial one for the extremely wealthy Davies family.

Undecided on Gibson

What will become of Hugh Gibson, the incumbent American Ambassador to Belgium is not indicated. The President insists it has not been decided. Rumor has it that he will either retire from active service, or replace Claude G. Bowers as Ambassador to Spain. Also unknown is the prospective successor to Mr. Davies in Moscow and to the vacancy which will be left in the State Department when Mr. Wilson goes to Berlin.

By far the most important of the changes in the world of diplomacy is the Kennedy appointment. Because of the great intimacy which has developed during the past year between President Roosevelt and the one-time stock market speculator who has become the Administration's handy man for its hardest organizational jobs, the appointment signifies a willingness, perhaps even a desire, for closer relations between London and Washington.

Useful in Trade Negotiations

It fits in perfectly with the trend of American foreign policy toward a greater degree of co-operation with other democracies, of which Britain is regarded as the European leader. And Mr. Kennedy will be extremely useful in aiding this co-operative process by speeding conclusion of an Anglo-American trade agreement. As the known personal friend of the President he will presumably receive the confidence of high British officials to a greater extent than would be true under ordinary circumstances. In brief, his appointment signifies the tremendous importance attached to Anglo-American relations at the present time.

The Berlin appointment is in an entirely different category. Ambassador Wilson's predecessor, Professor Dodd, has for five years been expressing his frank and unfriendly feelings toward National Socialist aims and practices in Germany. He has made no secret of his disapproval, and now that he has returned

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Hugh R. Wilson

Appointed by President as Ambassador to Germany

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Joseph P. Kennedy

Named by President as Ambassador to Court of St. James's

Nations Cling to Neutrality; World Acts to End Terrorism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A treaty—the first of its kind—setting up an international court to try offenses against national law is now on the international statute books. It is the Convention for the Creation of an International Criminal Court, to which may be submitted offenses scheduled in another new treaty, the Convention for the Repression of Terrorism.

These two conventions were signed at Geneva recently and their texts, which are now available, show a number of notable changes from past international practice.

The terrorism it is sought to repress is that of an international kind such as that of the Ustachi gang of refugees from Yugoslavia, who received arms and money from Hungary and Italy and whose activities culminated in the slaying of King Alexander I of Yugoslavia at Marseilles in October, 1934. It was out of this incident, which led to grave tension between Yugoslavia and Hungary, that the two new conventions have sprung in an endeavor to prevent such things happening again—or failing that, to provide for adequate punishment without serious international repercussions.

Twenty countries out of 30 represented at the conference signed the Convention for the Repression of Terrorism; only half that number accepted the Convention for the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The smaller countries of Europe, which succeeded in remaining neutral during the World War, are beginning to wonder what their future attitude toward the League of Nations must be. The attitude of Germany and Italy, they feel, has consigned the League, in spite of itself, to one of the two camps into which Europe has become divided.

There is little or no doubt where lie the real sympathies of these smaller countries. They are democratic, they are peace-loving, they believe in international co-operation and disarmament and free discussion. To a majority of their citizens, the League still represents these ideals.

But these countries have learned by experience the practical uses of neutrality. Switzerland, the Netherlands and the three Scandinavian countries managed to keep clear of the war of 1914-18 by keeping out of the power politics which preceded that war. Now the Italian and German governments have drawn the League into power politics.

Neutrals Had Hope

Italy's withdrawal from the League has not had so much influence upon the smaller neutral countries as Germany's definite statement it will never, under any circumstances, rejoin the League. Neutral countries still had hoped, until this statement was made, that Great Britain and France might persuade Germany to return to the League in return for other concessions.

The German and Italian dictators have combined their campaigns against the League and against Soviet Russia. They use an argument which appeals to some of the smaller countries that Soviet Russia's admission to the League has

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Kick of 'Mrs. O'Leary's Cow' Costs Producer Mile of Film

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The sensational data which your correspondent is in a position to offer you today is that it took Mrs. O'Leary's cow three days and one mile of film to kick over the lantern that starts the fire "In Old Chicago."

This is on the word of Darryl Zanuck, sometimes referred to as the boy wonder of Wahoo, Neb.

"Ah, the cow," murmured the little man when your correspondent inquired about it as the film "In Old Chicago" was being world premiered. "It took her three days to get the hang of it. Human actors often take a week to do a single deed before the cameras, but naturally we figured a cow would be smarter.

"You realize, of course, that this is a $2,000,000 picture, and we just couldn't have the cow kicking over the lantern willy-nilly."

"Of course not," agreed your correspondent.

The cow, it developed, didn't annoy him half as much as did the detail involved in handling the 5000 or 6000 extras used in the picture. Darryl wasn't sure whether it was 5000 or 6000. What's another thousand to Hollywood?

"Thousands and thousands of extras," Mr. Zanuck cried, "and we had to direct each one personally."

"It's colossal," shouted your correspondent, who knows how to speak their language.

"Colossal nothing!" retorted Mr. Zanuck. "It's gigantic, or maybe I can think of another word."

"I still think colossal about sums it us," snapped your correspondent.

"Let us not quibble," said Mr. Zanuck. "We were talking about the extras, each one of them personally directed."

"You mean there were 6000 directors for 6000 actors?"

"Not in so many words," he hedged. "It was this way: For every four extras we had a captain. For every four groups-of-four we had a supercaptain. These groups were joined into larger groups under supercolossal captains, and so on until we had the whole mob under—"

"Don't tell me," interrupted your correspondent. "It was an ultra gigantic super-superlative generalissimo fortissimo."

Mr. Zanuck stared at the interviewer in unconcealed admiration.

"You've got the touch!" he whispered. "The Hollywood touch!"

"Well, anyway," went on Darryl, "I must tell you about the big fire scene."

"Just plain big?"

"I beg your pardon, the super-big fire scene," he corrected, continuing:

"In pictures, you know, you can't just touch a match to the buildings and say 'there goes Chicago.' You've got to shoot and re-shoot, closeups and long shots. It takes weeks. So do you know what we did? We made Chicago out of asbestos. Slick, eh?"

"The cinema," cried Mr. Zanuck, "is practically in its infancy."

"A lot of people will agree with you on that, Mr. Zanuck," the correspondent said.

The producer glared. He catches on quick.

In the Boston Section:

Opposition to Tobin gas tax diversion forms; sales tax advised by Long.

Hurley reprimands Yankee news service editor; Legislature may hold examination.

Kennedy officially named Ambassador to Court of St. James's.

Pre-bilt house for $3500, built and sold like automobiles announced in Boston.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Counsel Scolded By Van Devanter

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Willis Van Devanter, retired Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, sitting as trial judge for the first time in 27 years, has not forgotten the quirks of courtroom procedure.

Obviously enjoying himself, Mr. Justice Van Devanter is ruling the demeanor of attorneys with a firm legal hand.

"You need not answer that," he counseled a witness after a defense attorney propounded a question and delivered it crescendo fashion. "You are not on trial; you are a witness at the trial of another." Mr. Justice Van Devanter also refused to allow counsel to confuse witnesses, overruling one question with, "I shall not permit a fishing expedition in the courtroom."

Once he questioned a witness in the trial of Gabriel Marosi and Earl Frederick Palmer, charged with passing a stolen and altered $10,000 treasury note.

An assistant United States attorney shared mild reprimands with defense counsel when Mr. Justice Van Devanter said, "You can't put words in a witness's mouth. You have fallen into a bad habit in that respect."

"I will try to correct it, your honor," the attorney said.

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Auto Price War Appears Due In Low-Cost Field

Hudson Announces Model in This Class—Cuts Reported on Way

Ford Undisturbed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, said today he understood the new Hudson car which has been announced as forthcoming shortly in the low price class would sell for about $50 more than the lowest cost Ford.

The Ford Company puts out a 60-horse power car that sells in Detroit for about $495.

DETROIT, Jan. 7—Climaxing a year of study in research laboratories, the Hudson Motor Car Company has today tapped the highly-competitive, low-priced automobile field with a 112-inch, six-cylinder, 83-horsepowered car said to be capable of 24 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Rolling into dealer showrooms throughout the United States for public display, the new car with its 187½ inches of overall length has the appearance of being a big car, yet it will sell in the small-car bracket ranging from $694 for the the three-passenger coupe to $755 for the four-door sedan at the factory.

The front compartment of the 112 has all the roominess, it is said, of its companion cars, the Hudson Eight and Hudson Six with 55 inches seating width. Designed chiefly for economy in operation and maintenance, the 112 is credited with unbiased tests showing 24 miles to the gallon. Economy in maintenance is expected to be obtained by making every working part of the engine and running gear generally oversized.

In appearance, the car has simplicity and dignity which is usually associated only with automobiles in much higher price brackets. The front end is of simple design enhanced by a center ornamental piece in body color.

The hood itself is said to be an entirely new design, hinged at the forward end and lifted from the rear to provide ready access to the larger section. Lamps are mounted on superimposed raised streamline panels. This treatment adds a note of motion to an otherwise smooth panel unbroken by louvres.

Early production will include four body types, sedan, three-passenger coupe, 4-passenger coupe and convertible brougham. There will be no rumble seats, the extra passenger space being provided within the body. This is said to be a new feature in the low-priced field. Colors available at the start of production are: black, russet, tan, cabot gray and venetian blue.

Production will require the hiring of 6000 additional workers and an increase of $1,250,000 in a month in the company's pay rolls. Expenditures for new tooling and factory space will reach $11,000,000, according to company officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The only way to keep dangerous old automobiles out of traffic is to legislate them out of existence, William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, told the Senate Unemployment Committee yesterday.

Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, asked if it was possible for the manufacturer, dealer and the Government to contribute toward buying old cars and junking them.

"I love the theory," Mr. Knudsen replied, "but I don't think it can be worked out. A man's car is his own and you can't take it away from him without a legal right."

Newcomer in low-price field: Page 16.

Fascist Shadows Over Democracy

Wide World; Acme; Galloway

Militant Glamour Challenges Popular Rule

Premier Mussolini (Upper Left) Addressing Cheering Crowd at Rome. In the Center Is Pictured Gen. Iwane Matsui of Japan, in Command of Nippon's Forces in the Shanghai Area. Reichsführer Hitler Appears in the Picture at Upper Right. Below—The Senate and House at Washington in a Joint Sitting

Democracies of the World: What Is Their Role in '38?

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Western democracy opens the year 1938 with an outlook blurred by deepening uncertainties.

It may be said, as far as America is concerned, that never before has doubt worked its way so deeply into the fiber of the body politic.

For the past century and a half Americans have carried the banner of liberty and justice high in the forefront of human progress, calling upon others to join in the great mission.

But 1938 opens with both banner and mission almost forgotten in questionings as to whether the road taken is still the right one. And with these doubts have come new uncertainties as to whether the democratic forces are safe as far as they have gone.

Doubts as to the mission and fears for safety make an unpromising combination. They provide just the soil in which fascism or communism may flourish, and fascism is already hard on the heels of democracy with a banner and a mission that it expects will throw the democratic forces out of the running altogether.

How democracy, which collectively offers the most potent combination in the world, has allowed itself to be overawed by the wave of fascism is difficult to account for. It would seem that over-confidence in the permanence of the democratic system of government has blinded its supporters to the need of adjustments to a rapidly changing world.

President Wilson believed the time had come to broaden the basis of democracy's mission. "The principle of public right," he said, "must henceforth take precedence over the individual interests of particular nations." His League of Nations plan was intended to revitalize the mission of democracy by new developments. Congress found the plan unpalatable, and, instead of changing it for something better, merely rejected it and reverted to the old order, which has proved little different from stagnation.

A similar situation has developed in Britain and France, both of which, after a show of supporting the League, started maneuvering blocs of nations to build defenses against Germany—which had joined the ranks of the democracies and needed all possible encouragement in framing democratic ideals. Britain and France in short had largely reverted to the old order.

The year 1938 opens, then, with the three leading protagonists of democracy no further advanced than in 1914 and all dubiously, even

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Economics in the News

A Whispering Campaign—Manufacturers Shutting Down on Mysterious Orders From Higher-Ups—A Canard

By H. B. E.

Every unusual disturbance in national affairs is accompanied by whispering campaigns which play a great part in the formation of popular opinion. This recession is no exception. For some weeks past I have been hearing about "plots" among manufacturers to curtail operations without regard to orders on hand. This was the whisper which Messrs. Jackson and Ickes more or less brought out in the open in their recent speeches.

This "plot," on its face, is absurd, but the inquiring reporter is not put off by the surface absurdity of current opinion. He tries to find out the facts. The last time I undertook such a mission was at the height of the technocracy boom. During the great depression the Technocrats injected a new fear into the community with a report of a new type of rayon mill that could be operated by one man.

The report was entirely baseless. I found that, as the result of a new invention, there had been a 25 per cent saving of labor in one department; a saving, however, which had been more than offset by a reduction of prices for the finished product. This had had two results: more business and a consequent increase in the total personnel of the establishment. This Christmastide I went on another foray in order to lay the whisper of a conspiracy of political shutdowns.

* * *

The particular establishment which was the object of my quest is located in Hartford. It manufactures electrical specialties. The story about this company was told to me by a very talkative taxi driver. On settling down in his cab, I asked him the customary question, "How's business?"

"Pretty bad," he replied, dolefully. "Hartford has never been hit so bad. And they are shutting down without any reason at all. Last night I even heard of a company which, after working full time for months, suddenly decided to lay off their men for two weeks, even though they had plenty of orders to work on. They say the manager got his orders from the manufacturers association."

The cabby's voice became low and confidential as he passed back this last piece of economic information.

"That sounds fishy to me," I replied.

"Oh, it's a fact, right enough," rejoined the taxi man. "I had it from a man whose father works with the firm, and has the inside track."

* * *

I asked my informant for the name of the concern, and made a mental note to call on the firm on my way back. It was the Carling Tool and Machine Company, Inc. Nobody was home, however, when I called, but I left a letter, and today got this reply:

You have been misinformed in reference to the closedown of our factory for two weeks during the holidays. To give you the truth of the matter, we have not let any person go, as they had been working for us full time up till 12:00 Dec. 24. We found, however, that we had a surplus of stock on hand, and no orders coming in or any merchandise due to be shipped. Because of this situation, we had to close our factory for two weeks.

We believe that we shall be able to take most of them back.

The letter is printed because I had intimated that I wanted to write something about the firm's situation. I take it, therefore, that the firm would be willing to have its statements verified. The case is given because the damage that is being dealt to confidence by such reports is an important factor in retarding recovery.

U.S. Departure From Isolation Gains Impetus

Drift to Co-operation by Democracies Against Dictators Seen

New Signs Appear

Woodring Is Regarded as Clarifying President's New Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Important clarificaton of President Roosevelt's brief remarks on foreign affairs in his annual message to Congress is seen today in a speech delivered by Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring in Kansas City, but also made public here because of its diplomatic significance.

In the first instance a move in the Administration's publicity campaign against the Ludlow War Referendum Amendment which is scheduled to come up for a vote in the House on Monday, the Woodring speech develops at considerable length the President's emphasis on the democratic nations as the guardians of world peace, and carries the emerging trend of American foreign policy out of isolationism an important step forward with the declaration that:

"It is essential that continued aggression stop before things get out of hand."

In the light of the obvious fact that the Woodring speech was prepared with careful assistance from the State Department and was intended to fit into the pattern of a deliberate campaign of public education on foreign affairs which has been planned by Administration policy makers, it seems clearer than ever that American policy is moving cautiously and gradually but steadily in the direction of co-operative action against aggression.

The emphasis which Secretary Woodring laid on democracies in the opinion of informed observers, gives this developing policy a distinct tone regarded to be at variance with the tone of Britain's current foreign policy.

Where Policies Differ

Whereas both policies oppose aggression and meet on this aspect, British policy links the danger of war not with dictatorship alone but with political ambitions whereas the President and his Secretary of War have now specifically attributed the danger of war to the dictatorships in terms so plain there is no mistaking their reference to Germany, Italy and Japan. That is, British policy is more impersonal in its implications and carefully leaves the door open for possible reapprochement with either Italy or Germany on a basis of a political settlement.

The implication is inherent in this trend that the developing willingness of the Administration here to think in terms of more energetic co-operative action against world aggression is based on the conception that the hope for peace and civilization rests in democracies and can not be secured permanently by temporizing with dictators.

Secretary Woodring laid the dangers to peace to a "chain of events" which he said began with "the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931." In this chain of events he named the German scrapping of the Versailles Treaty, "the Italian attack upon Ethiopia," "armed intervention in the civil war in Spain," and finally "the Japanese invasion of China."

Is This a Covert Warning?

"It is a fair inference," he said, "that this chain of events was in direct consequence of the success of Japan in setting up the state of Manchukuo without effective objection from the Democratic powers. Each incident has had repercussions on the world situation until today there is less reliance upon the sanctity of treaties, less trust in international good faith, less confidence upon which to build lasting prosperity, than there has been for generations."

Recognizing that the democracies are now strongly "pacifistic," Secretary Woodring declared that, "If pressed too far, a wave of indignation might sweep over them that would make it extremely difficult to keep the peace" and added pointedly that "in economic strength the democracies are far stronger than the autocracies."

Would Exert Moral Force

He declared his conviction that "it is possible to check the progress of aggression without resorting to armed strength" and then went on to develop his, and what is now the official administration, thesis that if the United States along with the other democracies will abandon what is assumed to be their peace-at-any-price attitude and take a courageous stand for treaty observance and international morality the autocracies will read the writing on the wall and quiet down.

His specific appeal was against the Ludlow Amendment which the Administration contends would destroy the moral influence of the United States for peace. But after briefly citing the argument that the amendment would cripple national defense in the event of such an attack on American interests as a "blockade," Secretary Woodring immediately went onto the more general implications declaring:

"The adoption of the amendment would be further notice to all aggressive nations that the United

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

Dodd Assails Reich Policies On Return From Berlin Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Doubt that any member of the State Department staff who had faith in democratic government could represent the United States successfully in Germany under existing conditions was voiced by Dr. William E. Dodd, retiring ambassador to the Reich, who arrived here aboard the steamship Washington, of the United States Lines, last night.

Outspoken in his criticism of policies of racial persecution and indicating that mankind was threatened by an armament race that might lead to another great war, Dr. Dodd told reporters he was anxious to confine most of his remarks to a long statement prepared at sea during a stormy passage from Hamburg, Germany.

Prepared Statement

Dr. Dodd's statement contained a strong offensive against authoritarian governments and a defense of his efforts as Ambassador in Berlin during the past four and one-half years.

"In a vast region where religious freedom is denied, where intellectual initiative and discovery are not allowed, and where race hatreds are cultivated daily, what can a representative of the United States do?" he asked, adding, "Could one be successful?"

Reporters obtained from Dr. Dodd little explanation of the reason for his resignation. He insited the reasons were obvious and that he had offered his resignation last summer.

"Was it the duty of representatives of democratic countries to attend conferences where democracy was ridiculed and attacked?" he asked in his statement. "I cannot think so; and a great number of eminent Germans always agreed with me."

Prepaid Statement

Dr. Dodd's prepared statement follows:

I have been four and a half years in Europe with the hope of serving my country. How much one could do is an open question. The present-day world has learned nothing from the great war. Instead of keeping the treaties of 1919-1923, nearly all peoples have violated them, and twice as much money is being spent now each year in preparations for another war as was spent in 1913, in spite of the fact that nearly all peoples are bearing the greatest debts known to history. Shall we be confronted by another World War? And would isolation be possible for any great industrial country?

The logical outcome of vast war preparations is another war; and what would another World War leave of modern civilization? There are curious misunderstandings. Great business and industrial groups failed to recognize the necessity of international co-operation after 1920. Some of their chiefs defeated world peace efforts at Geneva more than once, because they thought the sale of arms and war materials more important than world peace. Other groups insisted in 1923 and 1930 on trade barriers which made debt payments impossible. So many influential men have failed to see that inventions, industrial evolution and financial relations have brought mankind to a point where co-operation and peace are the first conditions of prosperity for the masses of men everywhere.

New Method Tried

With war preparations and the raising of trade barriers beyond anything known to modern history, another method of government has been adopted from Rome to Tokyo. Over that vast area freedom of religion has ceased to exist and universities no longer govern themselves. In a single country 1600 professors and teachers in high schools have been dismissed, the Rockefeller Foundation having given more than $500,000 to help the helpless.

While these regulations have been applied, leaders in several countries have undertaken to dismiss, expel or imprison Jews. There is no doubt that Hebrews have at times profiteered, but what other race has been free of such members? However, anyone who knows the facts of 1914-20 cannot forget that Jews fought bravely on both sides of the terrible war and some outstanding members of the race gave millions of dollars to help save helpless, even starving Germans in 1918-1920.

In a vast region where religious freedom is denied, where intellectual initiative and discovery are not allowed and where race hatreds are cultivated daily, what can a representative of the United States do? Yet democratic peoples must maintian their faiths at home; their representatives must try to improve international co-operation. And on proper occasions they must remind men of the importance of world peace, easier commercial relations and the significance of democratic civilization for which peoples have struggled since the sixteenth century. With these ideals in mind, I felt that I must represent my country the best I could while dwelling among the Germans, naturally more democratic than any other race in Europe.

Could one be successful? I made addresses on suitable occasions and described our international difficulties, never criticizing the Government to which I had been sent. When invitations to partisan groups were sent to me I maintained the attitude which our country has maintained since the presidency of George Washington. Was it the duty of representatives of democratic countries to attend conferences where democracy was ridiculed and attacked? I cannot think so; and a great number of eminent Germans always agreed with me.

Mr. Dodd was accompanied by Mrs. Dodd.

Pecans for the World

The United States produces all the world's pecans except for a relatively small quantity grown in Mexico.

A.F. of L. Offers Seven-Point Plan To End Recession

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation, who helped defeat the wage-hour bill in the special session of Congress, advocated maximum hour regulation in industrial employment today as a means of ending the slump.

Mr. Green testified before a Senate Committee on Unemployment. Before he took the stand Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., told the committee that employment in the consumers goods industry would increase by March or April.

To this, however, he added that recent speeches by Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson and Secretary L. Ickes, attacking "abuses" by some business interests had been "frightening" to business generally. But called President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress "reassuring."

Seven Point Program

Mr. Green offered the following seven-point program for recovery:

1. Shortening of work hours by maximum hour regulation in industrial employment.
2. Maintenance of existing wage standards.
3. Continuation of public works program on extended scale and establishment of an administration of public works on permanent basis against future emergencies.
4. Extension of public low-rent housing and slum-clearance program through additional funds and through suspension of the present requirements for local contributions.
5. Further stimulation of home construction by private enterprise through remission of local taxes for a limited period of time.
6. Revision and broadening of social security program: to provide for a nation-wide system of unemployment compensation; extend coverage of unemployment benefits and old-age benefits; provide for payment of larger old-age benefits; put in effect a system of extended benefits for a limited period beyond the present limit of employment benefit payments; and integrate the administration of unemployment compensation and relief.
7. Resumption of work relief program on an extended scale during this period of emergency, with an increased appropriation.

Despite A. F. of L. opposition to the wage-hour bill as it was drafted for the special session, Mr. Green advanced today no specific plan for putting a roof over hours, or a floor under present wages.

Labor's Program

He said merely that "labor maintains that the shortening of hours of work is an essential prerequisite to the reduction of unemployment. Legislative action to make effective this shortening of hours should be item number one on the agenda of this Congress."

In the special session A. F. of L. opposition was directed chiefly at a provision of the wage-hour bill giving regulation into the hands of a commission. It was considered significant, however, that today he asked not for fixed minimum wages but for maintenance of present wage standards.

Mr. Wood's testimony reminded many observers at the hearing that William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, had said his company was counting on an upturn in the spring.

Mr. Knudsen later talked with President Roosevelt, who reported at his press confefence that the talk produced no specific suggestions for economic remedies, but that some might be suggested in later discussion.

Mr. Roosevelt explained, in fact, that he expected to have further conferences with various business leaders on how to remedy what he termed the evils of high-pressure salesmanship and other business practices that lead to overproduction and glutted markets.

Photography as an Art

Owen Smith

"The Lamplighter"

Camera Study by Owen Smith for the Fourth Annual Zeiss-Ikon Photographic Exhibition to Be Held at the Parker House, Boston, Feb. 3 to 5

Of All Things . . !

'Consensus of Opinion'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Francis de Sales Ryan, Treasury Building superintendent, produced four dictionaries to defend President Roosevelt's English from college professors.

Several grammar experts said the expression "consensus of opinion" in his recent budget message was redundant because the word "consensus" alone carries the full meaning of the phrase and the words "of opinion" are superfluous.

Mr. Ryan, however, said the President's expression is supported by the Oxford, Webster, New Standard, and Century dictionaries.

Air-Minded Hen

CLOVER, S. C. (AP)—The captain of the York County police force says he has a hen that insists on laying eggs in a nest built, like a bird's, in a tree.

The nest is in a thick growth of limbs branching from a broken-off trunk and every day the hen flies up to the nest to lay an egg.

The name of the hen's owner is George W. Sparrow.

Used Christmas Trees

MONTCLAIR, N. J. (AP)—Edward Reilly isn't interested in buying your old Christmas tree.

Mr. Reilly thought it a good joke when a woman telephoned to ask whether he wanted to buy her tree.

The joke got stale when a dozen calls followed and a Pennsylvania dealer offered to ship a carload if Reilly would pay the freight.

Then Mr. Reilly discovered someone had inserted this advertisement in a newspaper: "Highest cash price paid for old Christmas trees." It gave a telephone number, and said "Ask for Mr. Reilly."

Master Turkey Carver

WASHINGTON (AP) — Speaker William B. Bankhead has a new fraternal affiliation.

Under resolution 7777, introduced by House Parliamentarian Lewis Deschler at a turkey luncheon given by the Speaker to members of his office staff, he was elected "Master of the Honorable Order of Turkey Carvers."

Mr. Bankhead was formally invested with a beribboned turkey bone and a miniature "wishbone" for his lapel.

Hisses Replace Tomatoes

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Gladys Swarthout will be hissed, and not tomatoed, off a stage in her new movie.

In "Romance in the Dark," the singer was pelted with overripe vegetables, but cards returned from three preview audiences, particularly by women, almost unanimously termed the scene offensive.

So the vegetable barrage will be replaced by hisses.

Frank Accepts G. O. P. Helm

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Dr. Glenn Frank accepted the chairmanship of the Republican Party's Program Committee last night and promised to conduct an "open-minded" search for policies that "will keep America a going concern."

The aim, he said, will be to determine lines of national action which will "insure a way of life congenial to the American spirit." The "full resources of intelligence," he said, are needed to cope with "extraordinarily grave social and economic difficulties."

The former president of the University of Wisconsin was chosen last month by the Republican Executive Committee to direct more than 100 leaders in drafting a declaration of principles.

Chairman John D. M. Hamilton of the Republican National Committee wired Dr. Frank praising the "high purpose" with which he accepted.

Dr. Frank's telegram of acceptance follows:

I could not until today give you, as I now give you, my assured acceptance of the chairmanship of the special commission of political and economic inquiry created by the Republican National Committee.

No one, either before the St. Louis meeting or during its sessions, communicated with me, regarding this chairmanship. I am glad this was so because it leaves me free now to accept this post without any prior obligation to any individual or to any group in the party. It meant, however, that, when notified of the committee's action, I was not in position to assume a major obligation of this sort until I had made the necessary readjustments in my other obligations. That alone accounts for this delayed acceptance.

Along with my acceptance, let me express my understanding of the nature and purpose of this special commission.

It is not the business of this commission to write platforms for the 1938 and 1940 campaigns. That is a matter for state conventions and those who are to stand for election in the mid-term campaigns of 1938 and for the national convention preceding the 1940 campaign. The sole legal source of party policy is the national convention and the custodians of party policy in the interims between national conventions are the Republican members in the Senate and the House when, as now, the party is not in power.

It is not the business of this commission to promote the candidacy of anybody for any office.

This special commission is outside the normal day-to-day operation of the political machinery of the party. It has no authority, it can have no authority, and it desires no authority other than the intrinsic authority of the soundness of what it may say and do.

Since office-holders of the party are not in its membership, this commission is a body of laymen asked to devote themselves behind the lines of formal party action to a study of the extraordinarily grave social and economic difficulties that now confront the nation.

The Republican Party recognizes its obligation in the present critical situation to call out and to mobilize the full resources of intelligence and action that the rank and file of its millions of adherents possess.

The gravity of the situation cuts across the traditional boundaries of all parties, all sections, and all groups. I hope, therefore, that this commission will have access to the deepest desires and best thought of workers, farmers, professional men and women, businessmen, small and large, regardless of party lines or of sectional interests.

As I sense the spirit of the members who have already written to me, this commission will not be an agency of pety fault-finding or vindictive attack. It will seek to play its full part in a sincere, open-minded responsible search for the principles and lines of national action that will keep America a going concern—with its business, its industry, and its agriculture ministering effectively to the human needs of the whole people—and insure a way of life congenial to the American spirit.

'Robot' 18 Years Old

The term robot was first used in 1920 by Karel Capek in his play "R. U. R." to designate a mechanical man.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Saturday, Sept. 10

These last days there has been no fireside rest. Henry has not even seen Baby who I vow does miss his father's rough play which I do protest against, but which the little rogue adores. Already he pushes out his small fists and crows, until it is a sight to see. Heaven be thanked, last night, after more talk than I did hear in my whole life, and hear I could, in the chamber above where I was fain to sit with Baby, they decided to call a town meeting. Had they but wakened Harry once more, I would have descended and spoken my mind.

Henry has no mind to thrift, and since we buy no more good English paper because of the tax, I know not where we shall obtain any of a decent quality once our supply be gone. Yet Henry puts but a line or two on a sheet, writ out in India ink, then it is cast aside. Henry, because of his fine penmanship and clear legal phrasing, does oft act as a secretary. I did throw twelve sheets into the fire after the company did disband, all cast out before the petition was decided upon "to consider of the most wise, constitutional, loyal, and salutary measures," in reference to the expected arrival of troops.

Henry Did His Part

I asked of Henry if those fine phrases were not his, and he was fain to admit that they were, though the rest of the petition had come from Mr. Otis, Sam, and Mr. Warren.

Today they all met again, mercifully at Mr. Warren's this time, to draw up resolves, and the order of debate.

And now my dear Henry to bed so weary it did wring my heart.

Men are strange creatures. Henry has a favorite tale which I have heard him recount divers times until I do yawn to think of it, of how our Massachusetts' Assembly did come into being because of a widow woman's pig. It seems that she disputed its possession with some officer, until at long length it became an issue between the Gentry and the plain folk, and before the pother ended the aristocratic Legislature had been split into two halves, the new lower half representing the people. It is a vastly fine tale, well showing our spirit, and yet in all the telling, I never did discover who got the pig—and so help me, I believe my dear Henry knows not, though from it he draws such fine conclusions.

Disaster in Coercion

So it seems of much of this present talk of custom duties, and what not. I do not get at the heart of it. But howsoever it be, there is small doubt that His Majesty's ministers are but ill advised to send soldiers to force us against our will. Our New England men do love to argue, and if their lordships would but argue with us until we forget the issue as thoroughly as Henry hath forgot the pig, we might come to a peaceable conclusion. But our backbones do not bend easily. Truly are they English in that, and to coerce us is to court disaster. My brother William says it is the same with the gentlemen of Virginia, and all do know none are more stubborn than the New York Dutch.

Grateful I am that to-morrow is the Lord's Day, and with it must come at least a measure of quiet. We were spoken to as I knew we should be about our absence last Sabbath afternoon, but our dear Mr. Cooper has a weakness for Henry, and is so ardent a patriot himself that all ended not too badly. I must confess that here in our city of Boston observance of our old time godly ways is not up to our Concord standard. There are too many of the genteel, who worship according to the Church of England, and bring less of decoram among us.

Of a certainty we shall have plain fare on the morrow. I do ever know when Hetty's Swain is due in port by a burned meat pasty, and I can buy naught else till the Sabbath be overpast.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the third installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Liquor: 552 Papers Curb Ads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Reading of newspapers that do not carry liquor advertising was urged yesterday by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Revelation that 552 daily newspapers in the United States abstain from some form of liquor advertising and that 178 daily newspapers maintain a teetotal standard of abstinence from liquor sales promotion offers an opportunity to the church which should not be lost," said the board.

Reference was made to a recent survey made by the trade journal, Editor & Publisher, showing that 552 dailies, for ethical or business reasons or because of state laws, barred hard liquor ads and 178 even barred beer copy.

"It is a reasonable presumption," the board said, "that the exclusion of liquor advertising distinctly raises the value of the excluding newspaper as an advertising medium by which the producers of other goods appeal to the family trade.

"The business management of any newspaper faces a heavy financial responsibility in rejecting the rich income which may be had by advertising liquors, but as a long-range policy it probably pays. It is the duty of the church and of those who are like-minded in this particular matter to see that it does pay."

Stricter Liquor Laws Asked by Administrator

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Wilford S. Alexander, Federal Alcohol Administrator, urges Congress to broaden the scope of federal liquor laws. His annual report proposes that:

1. Brewers of malt beverages be required to obtain federal permits.
2. Liquor wholesalers be prohibited from selling distilled spirits if they know such liquor is to be sold in a state where such sales are prohibited.
3. Liquor, wine and beer advertisements be excluded from radio programs and Sunday newspapers.
4. Women, children, barroom scenes and religious objects be excluded from liquor advertisements in newspapers and magazines.

Camera Used in Safety Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Highway safety is a new cause for which the candid camera has been enlisted.

That roads only 18 feet wide are too narrow and hazardous for modern motor traffic, for instance, was revealed in a recent photographic study by the United States Bureau of Public Roads.

In a report received by the Automobile Club of Southern California, the federal bureau described the camera's use while mounted on a bracket just outside the car driver's window. Pictures were made of vehicles ahead and speeds and road measurements were recorded.

It was shown that motorists usually allow ample clearance when passing other vehicles. The average clearance of passenger cars overtaking and passing other passenger cars ranges from 3.8 feet on 18-foot pavements to 4.9 feet on 22-foot surfaces.

With speed having a decided effect, drivers tend to travel farther away from the right edge of the road at increasing speed. A car passing another car going in the same direction requires more road width than one passing from the opposite direction, for it must go substantially faster than the car in front. On pavements only 18 feet wide, the left wheels of the passing vehicles are often driven on the far "shoulders" of the highway.

It was found that 18-foot roads are too narrow for passenger cars alone or for mixed passenger and truck traffic; that pavements 20 feet wide are inadequate for dense traffic involving trucks; and that a road width of 22 feet is reasonably safe for the two-lane movement of modern mixed, free-moving traffic.

Betting at Chicago Faces State Test

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Chicago's newly-enacted ordinance legalizing and licensing horse race betting establishments was headed today toward a test in the courts.

Attorney General Otto Kerner announced he would institute proceedings to determine the validity of the measure. In an opinion requested by Gov. Henry Horner, the Attorney General declared the ordinance conflicted with the state law and hence was invalid.

The measure, sponsored by Mayor Edward J. Kelly and effective next Monday, imposes license fees ranging from $1000 to $5000 on "pari-mutuel brokers." Its estimated $2,000,000 revenue would be used to restore the pay to city employees to pre-depression levels.

Attorney General Kerner said he would start a quo warranto action under which the city would be required to prove its legal right to enact the ordinance. He said the issue probably would go to the State Supreme Court next month.

Earle 'Suspends' Son's License for Speeding

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 7 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle took possession of the automobile driver's license of his son, Hubert, for 90 days today for exceeding the speed limit in New Jersey and for which young Earle paid a fine.

The Governor said he had just learned that Hubert, "thinking the speed limit in New Jersey was the same as in Pennsylvania, was arrested for driving 50 miles an hour on Jan. 3.

"Hubert has already paid his fine in New Jersey, but knowing how much this campaign to stop the slaughter on Pennsylvania and American highways means to me, agrees that it is fair that he send me his driver's license to be returned to him 90 days from today."

Carnegie Fund Gives $300,000 to Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 7—A gift of $300,00, contributed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to Princeton University for use in two endowment funds, was announced here by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of the university, today.

The School of Public and International Affairs will receive $200,000 of the gift and the remainder will be used to complete a fund of $200,000 for the endowment of a chair in classics, to be named after Dean Emeritus Andrew Fleming West.

Ickes Untangles Housing Puzzle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Every once in a while some brave individual here attempts to untangle the New Deal alphabetical agencies in the public thought.

Harold L. Ickes has made many an effort to get newspaper headline writers and others to distinguish between his PWA—Public Works Administration, and the WPA — Works Progress Administration, headed by Harry L. Hopkins.

Today comes a memorandum from the United States Housing Authority reminding the public that it is not the same as the Federal Housing Authority.

"As you know," it is hopefully pointed out, "the United States Housing Authority was created in the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act of 1937. Nathan Straus is administrator of the United States Housing Authority which has as its program the lending of funds for slum-clearance and low-rent housing projects for slum dwellers in the lowest income brackets.

"The Federal Housing Authority was established by Act of Congress in June, 1934. Stewart McDonald is federal housing administrator. The Federal Housing Administration loans no money but insures mortgages for the construction of homes and for private individuals."

France Grants Germany Consulate Near Alsace

PARIS, Jan. 7 (AP)—For the first time since the World War, France has granted Germany permission today to establish a consulate in eastern France near the recovered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

The new consulate is to be at Epinal, 50 miles southwest of Strasbourg.

Previous attempts to establish consulates in eastern France failed because of a French belief Germany might use them to spread anti-French propaganda in Alsace and Lorraine.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Colorado Faces Problem to Pay Old-Age Pension

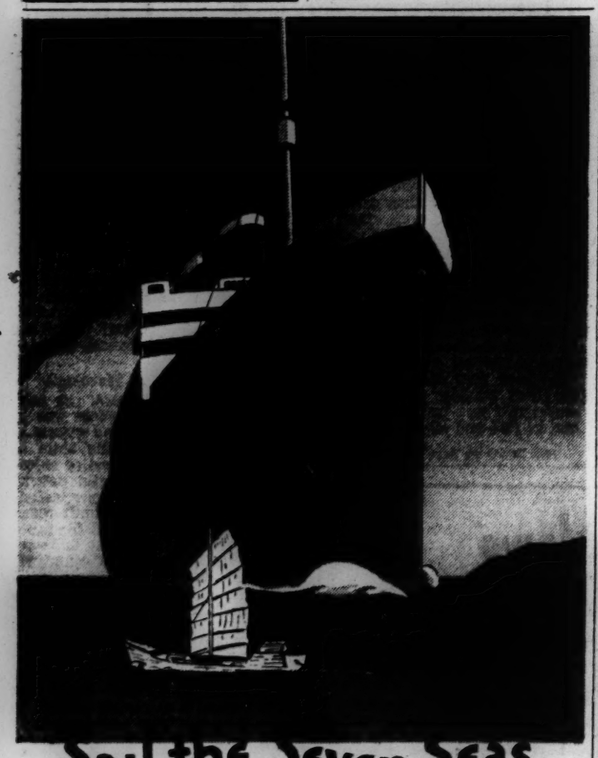
DENVER, Colo., Jan. 7 (AP)—Colorado prepared today to pay "the biggest pension in the world" to its needy aged, while state officials faced a potential $4,000,000 deficit and Gov. Teller Ammons' threat to suspend their offices unless they balance their budgets.

Earl M. Kouns, state welfare director, reported a year-end bonus, required under Colorado's $45-a-month old-age pension amendment, would boost January payments to the State's 34,804 pensioners to an average of $67.36.

State officials traced the difficulty back to the 1936 general election, which approved a constitutional amendment, initiated by petition, providing for $45 maximum monthly pensions to needy residents 60 years of age and older. To finance such pensions the amendment "trapped" 85 per cent of the State's biggest revenue producer—the 2 per cent sales tax—and a like proportion of liquor and other excise tax levies.

Because its sponsors feared large amounts might accumulate in the pension fund, the amendment provided that any balance remaining at the end of a year must be distributed pro rata among pension recipients. It is that bonus—Colorado calls it the "jackpot"—that will boost the January payment past the $67 mark.

Sale!
Special Group: Men's
FLORSHEIM
$10.00 SHOES
$8.45
HAYNES
1502 Main St., Springfield



Sail the Seven Seas
A winter cruise to strange lands and warm climes can be a delightful and profitable experience—as well as something to enjoy over and over again in retrospect. Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor contains news of many fine and different cruises from which to choose.

Florsheim Shoes
SALE
Special Group
Florsheim $10 Shoes
$8.45
WARE PRATT CO.
Main Street at Pearl
WORCESTER, MASS.

For Satisfactory Shopping . . . in Worcester (Mass.) . . . it's
Denholm & McKay Company
Famous for Fashions . . . for Quality . . . for Fair Prices

FLORIDA
MORE SPORT . . . MORE SPACE . . . MORE FOR YOUR MONEY
VIA THE "Cruise-way"
Minimum Round Trip Fares
$55 JACKSONVILLE Tues., Thurs., Sats.
$71 MIAMI Wednesdays, Saturdays
$40 CHARLESTON Tuesdays, Thursdays
You get more sun, rest, play on a big, modern Cruise-way liner, with delightful meals, stateroom accommodations, entertainment included in one low rate.
Low Rates for Autos when accompanied. Sailings from New York. Apply 50 Franklin St., Boston; Pier 36, N. R., New York; 1116 Lincoln-Liberty Building, Philadelphia, or Travel Agents.
CLYDE-MALLORY LINES

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
27 Brattle St. 1762 Mass. Ave.
445 Common St., Belmont Mass.
6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Mass.

1938
Resolved:
To serve the people of Cambridge and Belmont with the better goods at the lowest prices consistent with good management.
Make SAGE'S your headquarters for Food in 1938
THIS WEEK
Grape Jam . . . 2 jars 45c
Edwin R. Sage
HARVARD SQUARE CAMBRIDGE
Tel. Trowbridge 2211

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Successors to Lester E. Smith
1770 Mass. Ave., Lexington, Mass. Lex. 0326
Boned Five Rib Roast . . . lb. 35c
Boneless Sirloin Roll Roast . . . lb. 49c
Boneless Bottom Round (Pot) Roast lb. 29c
Boneless Undercut (Pot) Roast . . . lb. 29c
Florida Oranges . . . doz. 19c, 29c, 39c
Florida Grapefruit . . 4/25c, 3/25c, 2/25c
Baxter's Fresh Soldier Beans tin . . . 17c 2 for 29c
Baxter's Corn Hearts . . tin 15c, 2 for 25c
1 tin included free with purchase of 2 tins
Baxter's Brick Oven Baked Beans 19 oz. tin 12c

Systematic Japanese Pressure Among Problems for Shanghai

Japan Over China:
Fifth of six articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The first phase of Shanghai's ordeal had ended when I sailed up the Whangpoo River past the ruins of Woosung, past the shell-scarred and bullet-pitted new Chinese Government wharf which still displays the ironical sign, "Jukong Wharf Welcomes You," and got off in a city where one's first impression was that the very streets and alleys were overcrowded with wretched refugees from the Chinese sections of the city and the neighboring countryside. The dull roar of artillery had ceased. There were no more bursts of anti-aircraft fire from the Japanese warships in the river. The protective sandbags were being hurled down from banks and office buildings along the Bund.

But, while Shanghai no longer faced the daily direct threat to person and property represented by a large-scale sanguinary war which was being fought on its outskirts, a host of difficult and perplexing problems remained. The first of these was that of intensive, systematic Japanese pressure.

The balance of real forces was hopelessly one-sided. On one side were 250,000 victorious Japanese troops and an armada of warships. On the other were the modest defense forces of Great Britain, America, France and Italy, not totaling more than 10,000 and under strict instructions not to become embroiled in conflict with the Japanese, and the set of antiquated and ambiguous land regulations which give the Settlement and the French Concession such legal status as they enjoy.

Grievances Piled Up

During the fighting around Shanghai the Japanese were too much absorbed in achieving their military objectives to interfere with the affairs of the Settlement, apart from their action in taking complete military control of the Hongkew and Yangtsepoo districts which lie north of Soochow Creek. At the same time a number of grievances, genuine or fictitious, piled up; and it was only to be expected that Gen. Iwane Matsui, the Japanese commander-in-chief, would begin to assert his authority vigorously after the Chinese had been driven from the city.

Among these Japanese grievances were the admission of Chinese wounded to the Settlement with no provision for their subsequent interment, the refusal of the commander of the British defense forces, Gen. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, to permit Japanese boats to use Soochow Creek, the aid with foodstuffs which the British soldiers are alleged to have extended to the Chinese "doomed battalion," which held out for two or three days in a large warehouse after Chapei had been evacuated, and the publication in the Settlement of anti-Japanese literature by Chinese nationalist organizations.

Foreign feeling in turn was aroused by the huge fatality toll of Chinese civilian refugees exacted by Japanese bombing, by the shooting of the British Ambassador, by the killing of several British soldiers by Japanese shells and by the firing from the air at a party of foreign rivilians who were riding on a road near the boundary of the Settlement. Another grievance has been the prolonged Japanese occupation of Hongkew and Yangtsepoo, where a number of foreigners live, and which contain very important foreign industrial and shipping establishments. Another foreign suburban residential area near the Hungjao airdrome has also been under Japanese military occupation; and several residents who have been able to make brief visits to their homes report looting by the Japanese troops.

The first clear intimation that Japan proposed to claim the full spoils of victory in Shanghai was an interview given out by General Matsui on Nov. 11. The General declared that he was now virtual master of Shanghai and felt free to take "any steps" which might be dictated by military necessities. He mentioned the customs and the censorship of telegrams among other administrative functions which he might feel empowered to take over. The interview created such a panic that it was not published in full by any local Shanghai newspaper.

During the latter part of November almost every day witnessed some new step in the direction of Japanese domination of Shanghai. All the customs boats were seized and the British Inspector-General of Customs, Sir Frederick W. Maze, under strong Japanese pressure, appointed Japanese to high posts in the customs administration. Chinese censors evacuated the telegraph and post offices and Japanese censors, after a short interval, took their place.

One demand after another was pressed on the Shanghai Municipal Council by the Japanese, who apparently were eager to lower the prestige of the council in the eyes of the Chinese. Well known nationalists, in response to hints from the council and the authorities of the French Concessions, about inability to protect them against Japanese vengeance, have been streaming out of the city.

Status of "Internee"

Five Chinese newspapers suspended publication and the official Central News Agency suspended all services in Shanghai. More and more the city, in the phrase of "The North China Daily News," is assuming the status of an "internee," dependent even for its food supplies on the will of the Japanese Army and Navy, which at any moment can clamp down a tight blockade.

Shanghai is also faced by some very serious social and economic problems. It is swarming with refugees, whose numbers are estimated at seven or eight hundred thousand. Universities and other large public buildings inside the Settlement and Concession have been turned into refugee camps. Out of 185,000 workers who are regularly employed within the Settlement only 50,000 are now at work. So mass unemployment among the regular workers is combined with an unprecedented influx of refugees.

The food situation is also difficult and precarious. The supply of rice is not sufficient to meet the Chinese demand. Prices of foreign foodstuffs have leaped up as a result of the devastation of the surrounding countryside and the interruption of normal communication. The following comparative prices for July and November tell their own story:

	(Per Pound) July	November
Beef	15-30 cents*	40-55
Pork	25-35	50-80
Veal	20-40	60-1.20
Eggs (dozen)	30-35	45-60
Potatoes	3	20
Spinach	4	14
Beans	5	40

*The Shanghai cent is worth about three-tenths of an American cent.

Trade Paralyzed

Shanghai lives on trade and to a lesser extent on industry. And both trade and industry, except for the limited supply of local needs, have been almost paralyzed. Import and export trade is down to about 15 per cent of normal; and even this limited volume of commerce is only kept up because accumulated cargo in warehouses is being discharged and because the Chinese, so long as their armies retained a foothold on the outskirts of the Settlement, displayed great resource and ingenuity in utilizing the numerous creeks of the surrounding countryside to transport goods to Shanghai.

The British river and coastal shipping lines, Jardine Mathieson and Butterfield Swire, have also displayed a good deal of initiative in organizing a trans-shipment service around the boom which the Chinese threw across the Yangtse at Kiangyin, which has recently fallen. These are all makeshifts, however, and no genuine trade revival can be expected in Shanghai until the termination of hostilities.

There is also a formidable problem of physical destruction. No one has any genuinely accurate idea of the amount of damage. But if the Chinese Government estimate of 800,000,000 Chinese dollars as the value of destroyed Chinese factories alone is correct, the total value of destroyed property must be easily double that sum. Foreign property has suffered vastly less than Chinese or even Japanese. But, as the chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce here, Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, stated:

"The major damage to British interests caused by the Japanese invasion is not the actual and material damage caused to property of all kinds, but the incidental losses resulting from the dislocation of trade, the destruction of markets and the dissipation of the wealth of the country."

Prominent American business men expressed a similar viewpoint regarding American interests.

As to the future of Shanghai, opinion is divided. Optimists emphasize the unrivalled natural location of the city as the outlet of the vast rich Yangtse Valley and the relatively slight damage to oil installations, foreign factories and wharves. It is recalled that Shanghai survived many grave crises of the past, including the destructive Taiping rebellion, and ultimately emerged richer and stronger than ever.

At the same time there would seem to be little prospect of attracting new capital for reconstruction unless some assurance is forthcoming that the ruin and havoc of 1932 and 1937 will not be repeated. And this brings one to a consideration of the political outlook for Shanghai.

Japan's views on this subject are fairly clear cut and distinct, despite the fact that any definite settlement must await the end of the war and will depend on the nature of the Chinese regime with which Japan concludes peace. Mr. Shinryuko Hidaka, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in China, summarized these views to me in the following terms:

"What we should prefer is an agreement for a broad demilitarized zone around Shanghai, to be guaranteed by all the powers with interests in Shanghai. The demilitarized zone agreement which was concluded after the fighting in Shanghai in 1932 was not effective because, despite Japan's repeated protests, the other signatory powers took no steps to restrain Chinese violations of the agreement. If we can win the co-operation of the other powers for a demilitarized zone arrangement with teeth in it for enforcement, we should have no desire to alter the fundamental status of the International Settlement. If we do not obtain this reasonable and adequate protection for the lives and property of our nationals in the future, then we must have our own Concession here and defend it with our own forces."

So much for the long term Japanese view. Discussing the immediate future, Mr. Hidaka argued that Japan, by the fortunes of war, was the legitimate heir of all the Chinese governmental functions. He smilingly expressed the hope that the Settlement authorities would be as accommodating and yielding to Japan as they had been in China in the past. In this case, he believed, there would be no serious friction.

Japanese Concession?

The Japanese Concession, at which Mr. Hidaka hinted, might be carved out of the Hongkew and Yangtsepoo regions which Japanese troops are now occupying or might be built further down the Whangpoo River, between Shanghai and Woosung. The first solution would arouse serious objections because the American-owned Shanghai Power Company, the British-owned company which supplies gas to the city and other important foreign business interests are located in Hongkew and Yangtsepoo.

If Japan emerges victorious from the war foreign trading and shipping interests in Shanghai will face increased competition, because Japan's influence on whatever Chinese government exists at that time will presumably be very great. Japan, however, at the present time is clearly unable to finance the exploitation even of North China, so that a direct wiping out of foreign interests is not to be apprehended. More serious obstacles to Shanghai's reconstruction, will be the general feeling of insecurity for the future and the inevitable decrease in Chinese purchasing power after the present exhausting and destructive warfare.

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Art Amid the Orange Groves

The Forecourt and Pool

Research Studio at Maitland, Fla.
Beauty Beneath the Palms

Research Studio Established To Spur Contemplative Art

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In these days, when American artists are set high upon scaffolds by a newly art-conscious Government to decorate wall areas in the name of relief, any lesser form of art benefaction may pass unnoticed.

Nevertheless, the new Research Studio, in the small Florida town of Maitland, with its galleries, studios and courtyards in a wall-enclosed setting of orange trees and tropical mellowness, is of exceptional interest.

The Research Studio is designed to encourage in the artist a contemplative rather than competitive approach to his work. The founders of the studio feel there will result a truer and deeper visioning that will help to raise the standard of American art.

The studio was founded by Mrs. Edward Bok as a result of her desire to put to a wider test various ideas in creative expression which for years have occupied the attention of André Smith and with which she has been in sympathy.

André Smith's Work

Except for his etchings, which are to be found in many private and public collections throughout the country, Mr. Smith's work is comparatively unknown. A graduate of the College of Architecture at Cornell, he practiced his profession for a few years and after that devoted himself entirely to art. During the war he was one of the Government's official artists and a book of his drawings of A. E. F. activities record his observations at that time. He has been interested in stage designing for the Little Theater, and has also written a book on this subject entitled "The Scenewright."

Creation of the Research Studio will not alter André Smith's policy of working quietly and in comparative seclusion.

Enclosed behind high walls and approached through gateways open only to its residents and guests, the Research Studio is built of cement blocks, stuccoed and painted a pearl-gray. Beyond the main entrance is a large forecourt studded with orange trees.

A Fan-Shaped Pool

At one end is the director's office and studio, with a pergola leading to his residence. At the other end, and built around a fan-shaped pool, are the main buildings of this art village. Of these the center one is the Gallery Building, with its cloistered courtyard, reception hall, galleries and workrooms; and in a tower that rises out of the small court, with outside steps leading up to it, is a printroom and library.

On one side of the center building is the guesthouse, and on the other a loggia which gives access to a sculptor's workroom and a carpenter shop, and also serves as the entrance to the studio court. This court is in itself a sheltered enclosure of five studio-dwellings.

From this court and through a high arch one enters a narrow brick-paved passageway. Here, facing a small terrace with outdoor tables and seats, is the refectory. And further along this tree-shaded alley is the service court with the garage and gatehouse.

The entire layout was designed by André Smith, who also executed the sculptural decorations that here and there enrich the walls and gateways.

German Ship Head Gets Prison Term And $400,000 Fine

HAMBURG, Germany, Jan. 7 (AP)—Arnold Bernstein, Jewish head of the Red Star and Arnold Bernstein Shipping Lines who had been in jail 11 months, was sentenced today to 30 months in prison and a fine of 1,000,000 marks (about $400,000) on charges of violating Germany's rigid foreign exchange laws.

Herr Bernstein specifically was charged with having a secret New York account of $80,000 to $100,000 which was not declared to the Reichsbank June 1, 1933, when it called for an accounting of foreign holdings by all citizens.

The ship owner declared the sum was for use in his shipping business, upon which American creditors hold $5,000,000 in mortgages. He contended that in June, 1933, his New York agent had a lien of $96,000 against the lines.

The charges against Herr Bernstein were made under a "law against betraying the people," and involved treason and infringing upon the currency laws. The prosecution had demanded penalties of five years and a fine of 4,500,000 marks.

One of Bernstein's associates, Berthold Gumpel, was sentenced to 30 months in jail and fined 615,000 marks. Another associate, Albert Wolff, was sentenced to 15 months and 50,000 marks fine. A fourth of the group, Heinz Grunsfeld, was sentenced to two months, but his sentenced was counted as already served. Robert Gottschalck and Rudolf Meyer were acquitted.

Herr Bernstein and his associates were arrested Feb. 2, 1937. A week later it was announced that Marius Boeger, former director of the Hamburg American Line, had been appointed by the Reich as trustee of the Bernstein lines pending outcome of the case.

The appointment was by agreement between German shipping authorities and foreign creditors. American creditors held $5,000,000 on mortgages on the lines.

Herr Bernstein, an artillery officer in the World War, was decorated for distinction in service. The Bernstein Line, which operated between Antwerp and New York, has headquarters in Hamburg. It was the only German shipping firm in recent years to operate without government subsidy.

British General Protests Japanese Acts at Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Jan. 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, commanding British troops at Shanghai, protested today against an attack by Japanese soldiers on two British officers of the Shanghai municipal police.

General Telfer-Smollett accused Japanese armed forces of invading the British defense zone in the International Settlement and was reported to have warned the Japanese military that repetition might "result in the gravest consequences."

A Japanese Embassy spokesman, questioned concerning the attack, said, "We have no information."

Inspector F. G. West, one of the officers, said he and Sergeant A. R. Turner were watching Japanese soldiers search Chinese peddlers near the line between the British defense zone and the Japanese occupied area and remarked that the peddlers were receiving unnecessarily rough treatment.

Inspector West said a Japanese policeman houted, "It's none of your business," and struck Sergeant Turner. Several Japanese soldiers then rushed across the line, the officer declared, and pummelled him.

When he rushed to Sergeant Turner's aid, Inspector West said, the Japanese soldiers beat him also.

Chicago: World Trader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Some 150 years ago Chicago sprouted up out of the prairies, marshes, and sand dunes here at the corner of Lake Michigan as a fur-trading post. Today, even with its millions of people busy in the usual activities of a metropolitan, industrial community, it remains true to its trading post tradition. Instead of looking to the surrounding plains, though, for its business, Chicago now considers the world as its trading field. And it deals now, not in furs, but in things made of steel and such. Though a thousand miles or so from the nearest ocean it is a world trader of the first magnitude.

The area's growing and potential importance in world trade has just been emphasized by a study made by the League of Nations Association here, revealing the extent of this international commercial activity. Without seeking to compare Chicago with other cities, the league study, titled "Chicago, World Trader," tells something of the city's position statistically and in respect to the more intangible fields of international social, political, and economic relations.

Chicago, the study points out, is the gateway to the Middle West, the railway center of the United States, fast becoming its passenger and freight air line center, and the nation's chief inland seaport.

Even in direct foreign shipping Chicago stands fairly high. Last year 478 salt-water ships called here. Many of these were Canadian, but a large number were from European ports, one Norwegian line having constructed a fleet of 12 ships especially for this Great Lakes service. Such ships come down the St. Lawrence, through the Welland Canal and around through the Great Lakes.

The Chicago Association of Commerce figured in 1929 that the city carried on more than 10 per cent of the nation's entire foreign trade. At about that time it also was estimated that as much as 16 per cent of the nation's foreign trade was handled through the Great Lakes, which of course takes in such ports as Buffalo, Toledo, Cleveland, and Detroit also. Forty years ago less than 6 per cent of this trade came through the lakes.

The latest figures from the United States Department of Commerce show that the total value of exports and imports at the Chicago Customs house in 1934 was $34,803,000, as compared with $21,953,573 in 1902. Of course, these figures for 1934 perhaps should not be quoted for that was right in the midst of the late depression. It might be better to point to the total of $90,304,265 in 1930, or $86,720,943 in 1921.

Imports in each case exceeded exports considerably, except in 1921 when exports were about $4,000,000 above imports.

These are Chicago Customs house figures. The Association of Commerce estimates that the city's total foreign commerce in 1936 amounted to $342,693,000.

With more than 50 railroads and nine airports Chicago is well equipped to move things about. There are 150,000 feet of wharfage on the lake and the Chicago River, and another 50,000 feet in the Calumet River area to the south. The city has in all 101 miles of waterfront, and 52 miles of equipped docks.

On June 30, 1936, Chicago banks had some $2,000,000 on deposit in foreign banks, while foreign banks carried over $5,000,000 in Chicago banks. Back in 1929 these figures were, respectively, $38,000,000 and $12,000,000.

'Item Veto' Gains Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—President Roosevelt unqualifiedly endorses the "item veto"; it is backed by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and Senator Henry Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, hopes that body will give it prompt attention.

The "item veto" is the right, enjoyed by about 30 state governors, of singling out individual items on appropriation bills for veto, without vetoing the whole bill. The object of according the power to the President is to end financial "riders" which are affixed to vital appropriation bills by selfish or minority groups, in the knowledge that the executive will have to accept them or defeat the whole measure.

Mr. Roosevelt's budget message Jan. 5 recommended the proposal for a presidential item veto, which Senator Vandenberg and other senators had previously proposed. A letter from Senator Vandenberg to the President and the latter's response were put in the Congressional Record. Mr. Roosevelt expresses hope that even if the reform is not achieved the mere discussion of it will tend to block "riders" on money bills of the sort to which there is objection.

Mr. Vandenberg is of the opinion the power could only be delegated to the President by a constitutional amendment and he introduced proposals for one in the last Congress and the present. The judiciary committee has not reported either. Mr. Roosevelt in reply to Mr. Vandenberg said he did not know whether an amendment was necessary or whether an act of Congress alone would suffice. His quarrel with the existing situation dates from his disapproval of the Miller-Tdyings price maintenance bill tagged on last year's District of Columbia appropriation bill. Although dissatisfied with the form of the Tydings bill he felt compelled to accept it in order to pay the costs of the federal district.

This form of economic bludgeoning of Presidents has long been attacked by reformers. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, strongly supports the Vandenberg-Roosevelt thesis.

Mr. Ashurst said yesterday he believed the President already has the power to make the item veto.

Air Clippers Connect New Zealand With U. S.

ALAMEDA, Calif., Jan. 7 (AP)—The Philippine Clipper arrived here yesterday with the first air mail to be carried in the new 6862-mile route from New Zealand.

The craft connected at Honolulu with the Samoan Clipper, which left Auckland, New Zealand, Jan. 2, with the first trans-Pacific cargo of mail from that point. Tomorrow the Hawaiian Clipper will leave with the first air express from the United States to Auckland.

Work Week of 48 Hours Decreed in Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 7 (AP)—President Paiva yesterday signed a decree establishing a maximum eight-hour day and 48 hour week for all workers in the country.

Japanese 'Warriors of Peace' Wooing Conquered Chinese

PEIPING, China (AP)—Behind the Japanese army in North China is mobilized a legion of organizers to gather the shattered remnants of Chinese society into a new era—with "Made in Japan" stamped indelibly thereon.

These Japanese organizers, called "warriors of peace," form the "Pacification and Consolidation Corps." Ther work constitutes one of the most concerted and best-organized efforts on record to reconstruct what an army has torn down, to re-establish business and exploit conquered territory.

As soon as possible after an army captures a city, the organizers arrive, set up "Pacification and Consolidation Bureaus" and plaster the city with sluch posters as:

"Japan and China must co-operate to secure peace in East Asia."

"The Japanese army is fighting against corrupt warlords and communism, not against the Chinese people."

"Northern Chinese are Northern Chinese."

The last is to tell conquered North China it will not become Japanese, Korean or part of Manchoukuo. But it will not remain part of the China ruled by the Nanking Government, for provisional government, composed of elderly Chinese statesmen and formed under direction of the Japanese, already has been inaugurated in Peiping to govern the Northern Provinces.

A booklet of instructions is said to prescribe the Japanese organizer's duty—to reassure the people, explain that the Japanese army's "true purpose" is to fight warlords and communists, restore and maintain order, erase all anti-Japanism, aid in the reconstruction of industry and supervise all business as soon as possible. The booklet also prescribes method.

The organizer, for instance, is instructed to work with influential people, such as members of local chambers of commerce, establish refugee camps, resettle refugees after the war has passed captured cities, protect property and give free medical aid.

The instruction booklet advises meetings to venerate the aged—because Chinese revere their elders—and explain to them that Japanese feel the same way about old age.

"Once you get the sympathy and co-operation of these people your work will become easier," says the booklet.

The booklet tells how gratitude toward Japan can be won with candy for children, food for hungry villagers.

"Reassure people and pour into their minds the ideas of mutual co-operation and friendship among China, Japan and Manchoukuo," it urges.

"Stir up their hatred for the white races; make them believe the need of unity among the Asiatic peoples and the sincere desire of Japan to lead that unity."

The organizers, therefore, are ordered to destroy all text-books with any anti-Japanese reference so that "new ideas that can lead to a new North China autonomous state willing to co-operate with Japan" will be substituted.

Women's Legion in Portugal Devoted to Social Services

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Portuguese women have suddenly become conscious of social duties, and are joining in numbers a strong national organization known as the Portuguese Legion.

The women of this country won a measure of enfranchisement by a decree of May 5, 1931. At the election of December, 1934, they returned three women to Parliament. And there are in Portugal women who work as doctors, as lawyers, as teachers, even as engineers.

Nevertheless, in the mass they remained content to work in the fields and at the crowded stalls of the markets, to run their homes, to sit, when the mood prompted them, on their sunny doorsteps plying nimble fingers and entering with zest into the gossip of the town.

But things are changing. Partly because authority has become suddenly alive to the advantage of enlisting the help of women in what they call "the moral assistance of the lower classes," partly because a reflected response to the overturnings that are going on among the women of other lands has arisen among women themselves. Anyhow, they are finding immense satisfaction in their new duties and responsibilities.

To be a member of the Portuguese Legion, certain qualifications are necessary. These do not include anything in the way of social standing, women of "good and honest character" being acceptable from any class of society. But other qualifications are strictly necessary. Candidates, for instance, must be over the age of 18 and, if they are married, must produce a certificate—signed by the husband—declaring that no tie of home or of children stands in the way of public service.

Once a member, there is no lack of work. The woman legionary is called upon to nurse or to give any kind of social assistance required by her organization. She is expected to take part in every collective assembly of the legion. To co-operate with its head in every activity in which her help may be needed. To turn herself into a "liaison agent" in case of war, revolution, or any kind of public disturbance.

More than this. In every parish in Portugal, a squad of women legionaries is getting to work on the collection of information regarding all local unemployed persons and in seeing to it that, if not immediately provided with work, they are at least clothed and fed.

In poorer districts, the women are opening subscription lists and organizing entertainments to raise funds for use on behalf of impecunious members of the legion. And with it all and through it all, they are giving to the people of the country that kind of instruction which is expressed in deeds of good will rather than in words.

It May Be Good 'Ciddy Govment' But Poor Speech

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—If your pronunciation is bad, maybe it's because you're conceited.

If you say, for instance, "govment" for "government," "probly" for "probably," and "ciddy" for "city."

Dr. Joseph Vandenburg, chairman of the board of examiners of school teachers, declared in a report today:

"The real difficulty in most cases of unsatisfactory speech lies in the stamp of approval the person himself has given to his own speech with no other authority than that of his own dulled hearing."

People make "the comforting but false assumption," he said, "that because one's speech is not criticized, it must necessarily be above criticism."

New Yorkers have distorted old mother English into "New Yorkese" to the point of "menace," he said.

He listed as speech sin No. 1 the substitution of one consonant for another—"dese," "dem," "dose," etc.

No. 2 is distorting vowels—"erl boiner" for oil burner, and "toime" for time.

No. 3 is too speedy pronunciation, causing slurring, like "govment," "probly" and "fiffs" for "fifths."

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Woman's Career in India Typifies Changing Times

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, India—Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit is India's first woman minister. She is in the United Provinces where she is in charge of local self-government and health.

In India, women's associations have kept remarkably free from any communal bias. Curiously enough in a purdah (veiled) country, they have sometimes played leading roles. The late Begum of Bhopal—Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum—was a notable instance of this in recent times.

Mrs. Pandit is a stanch nationalist. She has, for many years, participated actively in the Congress movement. Twice she went to jail during the civil disobedience campaign.

Her name Vijayalakshmi is equivalent to Victoria. She is a Kashmiri Brahman. Early in the eighteenth century her ancestor, Raj Kaul Nehru, gained eminence as an Oriental scholar and came down from a Kashmir mountain valley to seek fame and fortune in the rich planes of India. The family experienced many vicissitudes in the unsettled times following the downfall of the Moghul Empire.

Mrs. Pandi is the daughter of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and was brought up in European fashion. Her father was a lawyer, enjoying a lucrative practice at the Allahabad High Court. He then adopted western dress and habits and his family was completely Europeanized. The education of the children was put in charge of European governnesses and tutors, and facilities for work and recreation were provided within the ground of his residence. Such was Vijayalakshmi's home life in the early days of her girlhood. Later she went to a European girls school to complete her education.

Her husband, Ranjit S. Pandit, is a Rajput, engaged like herself in Congress work. Her father lived in pre-war days in luxurious style but afterward joined Mahatma Gandhi in the nonco-operation movement and was imprisoned. On release he made a bonfire of his European wardrobe and adopted khaddar (handspun and handwoven native cloth) as a sign of his desire to help in the struggle for the economic emancipation of India.

His son, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, brother of Mrs. Pandia, is the President of the Indian National Congress.

Tall and graceful, Mrs. Pandit has in abundance the wit and intelligence of her father, the courage of her brother, and the charm of a cultured Hindu brought up in luxury. She has been one of the first of her sex in India to court imprisonment in a political cause. Now she wears only khaddar and leads an extremely simple life.

At the present stage of history, she holds, it is not enough that a woman should bear children to carry on the race. She should also, she says, know how to rear them to enable them to play a worthy part in the life of the nation while herself helping to order such activity.

Honored

Wide World

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit
India's First Woman Minister Holds Post in United Provinces

Smaller Powers Weigh League; Swiss Bar Economic Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Switzerland's relation to the League of Nations is being subjected to a certain amount of reassessment these days—largely on the basis of a recent speech by Dr. Giuseppe Motta, the outgoing President.

Various interpretations have been placed on the Swiss attitude. But it seems acurate to accept the keynote—and the proviso—as President Motta himself expressed them to the Federal Council.

Switzerland, he declared, continues to remain devoted to the League, provided that the international body does not become "a coalition ranging itself against another coalition."

And he has made it clear that Switzerland believes the League can never again institute economic sanctions.

Stands as Peace Symbol

"No one," said Dr. Motta—referring to the "initiative" launched by a group of Swiss citizens urging Switzerland's withdrawal from the League—"ought to dream of asking Switzerland to withdraw from the League. We are the country in which the League has its seat. Above all let us not forget that the League has sought to realize the ideal of peace through law. I admit it has only partially succeeded. But its value as a symbol remains intact and defies all objective criticism."

International collaboration, Dr. Motta went on, is "one of the world's imperative needs. It would be a misfortune to desert a field of activity which events of the past 18 years have taught us to understand better."

Strong Place as Neutral

After explaining Switzerland's unique position as a neutral which could never allow itself to be drawn into the orbit of any group of great powers, Dr. Motta significantly continued:

"The League as it is today can no longer think of economic sanctions against anybody."

"The system of sanctions," he added, "is henceforward unrealizable in practice. Article XVI has been struck with paralysis. The League without disinteresting itself from the needs of collective security must search for an equivalent in other directions.

"If it wishes to recover its universal appeal it must have the courage to renounce methods of material constraint to become that which in essence it is already, namely, a great and beneficent organ of international collaboraton. Renunciation of means of coercion would not weaken the League but contribute to its rejuvenation."

Puts Veto on Coalitions

President Motta saw one grave danger confronting the League: "That of transforming itself even without wishing to do so into a coalition ranging itself against another coalition." He added: "It will know how to avert such a misfortune which would be a death blow."

The Swiss Federal Council, he explained, "does not for a moment doubt that powers like Great Britain and France, supported by firm will of other states (I am thinking particularly of the Netherlands, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, Austria and many others), will guard against the League's falling into such a fatal and unpardonable error."

If, concluded Dr. Motta, the League avoided this mistake, "Switzerland would play in that body tomorrow as yesterday a modest role, but a role not devoid of significance."

Panay Films Shown In London Theaters

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 7

Moving pictures of the bombing and sinking of the United States gunboat Panay in China were shown here for the first time last night.

Theaters were crowded but for the most part the pictures were received in silence, though many hissed a Japanese spokesman's screen apology which followed.

U.S. Asks Soviet For Complete Data In Robinson Case

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (AP)—The United States embassy today presented a formal note to the Soviet Foreign Office asking whether Ruth Marie Rubens of New York was under arrest in Russia and if so on what charges.

The note, delivered on instructions from Washington, demanded full information concerning the disappearance from a Moscow hotel Dec. 9 of Mrs. Rubens, who had been known here as "Mrs. Donald L. Robinson."

She had arrived in Moscow Nov. 6 in company with "Donald L. Robinson," who disappeared Dec. 2.

The request for information was based on the State Department's findings that Mrs. Rubens was an American citizen. Her passport picture was identified by American officials here two days ago as that of the "Mrs. Robinson" was vanished.

Racket Fugitive Linked To Passport Intrigue

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, fugitive rackets leader sought by both the Federal Government and District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, was tentatively linked today to the puzzling Robinson-Rubens passport intrigue.

Buchalter and Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro, who have been missing several months, are generally rated in police circles as the city's most important racket chieftains, their operations extending into the garment, trucking, flour and other industries on a wide scale.

Now, strengthening rumors the pair had fled the country, federal authorities have learned that a man resembling Buchalter obtained a passport by a devious route through the office of Tammany County Clerk Albert Marinelli, in the same manner and at about the same time that passports were issued to Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Robinson and Adolph A. Rubens.

Further, investigators were impressed by strikingly similar handwriting characteristics in the signatures of Robinson, Rubens, and the name of the man resembling Buchalter. He used a different name, undisclosed by authorities.

This new turn intrigued federal agents as they prepared to proceed further with Aaron Sharfin, 26-year-old office boy, American-born of Russian parents, employed by the Egyptian consulate here. He was identified by federal men yesterday as "Mr. D.," the "key man" in the passport application chain which led to Marinelli's office and resulted in issuance of the Robinson and Rubens passports.

Attitude on Labor Affected By Paradoxes of Henry Ford

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—The Ford Motor Company denies categorically the allegations of the National Labor Relations Board that it fosters an anti-union policy and seems prepared to contest the matter together with the board's authority right up to the Supreme Court.

The case was sent to a circuit court yesterday and is one of several events directing attention to the Ford company. The Administration's new tax policy will discriminate against closely held or family fortunes of which Ford's is the greatest. The proposed discrimination brought a strong defense of Mr Ford from Representative Arthur P. Lamneck (D) of Ohio, in the House yesterday. Then, Edsel Ford appeared as witness today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, following testimony of William S. Knudsen, president of the General Motors yesterday, before the Senate Unemployment Committee. Questions of automobile prices also figure in all current New Deal and business discussions, and one company, at any rate, is preparing to bring out a new car in the lowest-price field.

It was this theory of the "economics of plenty" that Mr. Ford, more than any other American, exemplified in days when economists had not even yet invented the term. An engineering genius, the unassuming and intensely individualistic creator of Model T was as much ahead of his time in his theory of pouring out goods at cheaper and cheaper prices, as he was in the mechanical field. Another trait of Mr. Ford's character, independent judgment, was exemplified by the unyielding firmness with which he stuck by his little black chariot, right up to the 15,000,000th car, after rivals had passed it.

Led Way on Wages

Mr. Ford led the way, too, in raising wages, and he understood long before most economists that manufacturers can't sell cars unless workers earn enough to buy them. All the more paradoxical then that today it is the Ford company which is cited by the labor board for an attack alleged in its words to have been "almost unbelievably brutal," and that the Ford company has recently seemed to replace the erstwhile anti-union United States Steel Corporation as a focus of labor violence and trade union hostility.

A partial explanation seems to lie in Mr. Ford's many-sided character. He is held in affectionate esteem today by millions. Yet a full picture must present various sides of a singularly provocative individual. He is the kindly owner of the Wayside Inn, collector of Americana, and patronizer of old-time dances. On the other hand he is as individualistic as Daniel Boone. He does not believe in trade unions or new dealish social security. Samuel Marquis, the Episcopalian dean who served five years as his personnel and welfare director, tells in his book of Mr. Ford's short-shrift to executives. Harder to understand is the three year anti-Semitic campaign of the Dearborn Independent under the editorship of William J. Cameron, who is now Mr. Ford's secretary and radio speaker. On the other hand, under the scheme of benevolent paternalism of which Mr. Ford is the frank exponent, many admirable innovations of a social and engineering character have been introduced at Dearborn.

Major Points of Opposition

Ford's life has been like that. Even those who sneered at the voyage of the peace ship Oscar II from Hoboken, in November 1915, now see something idealistic, if not noble, in that attempt against the whole world—"to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas."

The C. I. O. probably would make three major points against Ford: The speed-up, failure to recognize the union, and the lack of a seniority system in hiring employees. Those who know and have interviewed Henry Ford feel that his answer would be about the same to all: That he is his own boss, that his record in dealings with labor on high wages and short hours speaks for itself, that he will defy outside regulation.

On one point, seniority, the Ford company indeed seems to have made a beginning. In previous days it was "first-come-first-served" in getting jobs at all automobile plants after seasonal let-offs, and 10-years experience with Ford seemed to give the worker little security toward re-employment. But last July the company announced employees would not go through a rehiring process after the summer shut-down. C. I. O., incidentally, has obtained a seniority system from General Motors and Chrysler, looking to the end of an ancient abuse.

Open Stand Against Unions

Mr. Ford's attitude toward unionism has been well put in a number of interviews which he has given to the press and republished. Perfect frankness is the order of the Ford interview.

"We'll never recognize the United Automobile Workers' Union or any other union," he told the St. Louis Globe Democrat on April 8, last.

"Financiers are behind the unions," he said to another interviewer April 10, "and their object is to kill competition so as to reduce the income of workers, and eventually bring war."

In an interview with A. M. Smith of the North American Newspaper Alliance, April 29, Mr. Ford defined his views. "I have always made a better bargain for our men," he said in part, "than an outsider could. We have never had to bargain against our men, and we don't expect to begin now."

The sit-down strikes, and the turbulent action of workers even after they had won a contract from General Motors and Chrysler, confirmed many executives in Mr. Ford's views. Although Mr. Knudsen yesterday said labor conditions have been back to normal for six months, many an individualist, disturbed by the Wagner Act and conversant with Ford's bold record, got a chuckle of satisfaction out of those Ford newspaper interviews. Here was the man who successfully defied NRA now going into action against a new menace.

Men Better Off, Ford Says

The official reply of the Ford company to the charges of the labor board was contained in the Jan. 3 petition for a re-hearing.

"Mr. Ford is of the opinion that the employees of the company are better off outside a union than in one," it said. It charged that the C. I. O. leaflet distributors who appeared before its gates May 26 committed trespass; it stated categorically that in the disturbance that followed "members of the service department did not move out to aid the individual Ford employees who happened to be participating therein"; that the attack on the C. I. O. members was not organized by the Ford company; and above all, that the company's policy "is and has been one of non-discrimination against union activities."

How the court will decide between these statements and the sworn testimony of the labor board must be left to the judicial process. Involved in the fight, which may ultimately reach the rapidly changing Supreme Court, is the broader question of the labor board's jurisdiction. It may have been in deference to this larger issue that the Ford counsel, at the time of the board's hearings, allowed certain charges to go uncontradicted, that Everett Moore, for example, head of the service department, was present at the beatings, and that the C. I. O. leaders, warned off the overpass at Gate 4, started quietly to leave, prior to the attack. On this the board comments that "technical trespass has never been recognized in law as a justification for extreme brutality."

The real question at issue in this, the biggest labor case today in America, is the relationship of the Ford empire and the nation at large. Although times are shifting, there seems no reason for supposing that some agreeable solution cannot be worked out.

New Envoys Named

(Continued from Page 1)

to this country he has announced a series of lectures in which he will presumably be even more outspoken.

That in doing this Ambassador Dodd was also expressing the personal and private feelings of most Administration leaders here including the Secretary of State and the President of the United States is generally taken for granted here. But obviously the situation was not calculated to improve relations between Germany and the United States, nor was it in accordance with diplomatic proprieties.

Trained in Objectivity

The appointment of Mr. Wilson will change this condition. Mr. Wilson is a professional diplomat whose every instinct and every professional standard would keep him from expressing any personal feelings about the Government to which he is accredited, even if he disapproved. Further, due to a long training in diplomatic objectivity, he does not have the strong personal feeling on the subject which Mr. Dodd had. He will be incomparably more welcome to the German Government, and he will at least put superficial and formal relations between the two governments on a friendlier basis.

That this means any fundamental movement toward Germany is of course out of the question. There is no fundamental change in the repugnance of Administration leaders for the dictatorship principle which rules Germany. Whatever doubt might have existed on this score was removed by the President's annual message in which non-democratic states were classified as untrustworthy, potential treaty breakers and dangers to world peace.

Thus while the Kennedy appointment to London presumably does mean closer relations with Britain, the Wilson appointment to Berlin means only greater emphasis on the diplomatic proprieties. Current German practices will not be one whit more popular in Washington than at any time under the Roosevelt Administration, but this feeling will not be allowed to color diplomatic relations.

Brussels More Congenial

The transfer of Ambassador Davies to Brussels is believed to be due primarily to the discovery by himself and Mrs. Davies that Soviet Russia is not a congenial or happy place for protracted residence by individuals with their financial and social standing in the capitalist world. Brussels will be obviously more suited to them.

It is a mistake, however, to exaggerate this factor in the transfer. Ambassador Davies is regarded much more highly in the inner White House and State Department circles than is generally realized. The tendency of the average newspaper to picture him solely in the atmosphere of private yachts and the trans-Atlantic exportation of hundreds of gallons of cream to Moscow obscures the fact that Mr. Davies is an able man in his own right who is credited with having done a better job in Moscow than his predecessor, William C. Bullitt, and who is regarded as an asset to the diplomatic service. In Brussels he will be at a key listening post for Europe.

Names Well Received At London and Berlin

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The appointment of Joseph P. Kennedy as United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's was well received here today.

The Foreign Office limited itself to the statement: "Naturally we should welcome anyone President Roosevelt chose to nominate."

Informed quarters attached great importance to the appointment of a businessman-economist at a time when "economics is daily playing a greater part in diplomacy."

BERLIN, Jan. 7—German Government circles hailed enthusiastically today the appointment of Hugh R. Wilson as United States Ambassador to Germany.

"Ambassador Wilson is known to us favorably through his activity at Berne," a Foreign Office spokesman said. "He is a career man, which means that he knows the proprieties of the diplomatic game; that means to say, at least, he will be correct in all his dealings with us."

Mr. Wilson will succeed Ambassador William E. Dodd, who resigned last month.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, the new appointee as Ambassador to Great Britain, was here today to look into Pacific Coast shipping problems in connection with his present job as head of the Federal Maritime Commission. He would not comment on his diplomatic assignment, and showed more concern over the problem of keeping the Dollar Steamship Lines operating under private management than in other matters.

World Drive on Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)

Creation of an International Criminal Court which is an offshoot of the Terrorism Convention.

The first of these conventions will come into force on the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary General of the League of the third ratification. For the second convention there is a much more complicated procedure, denoting the doubts felt about this departure in international practice.

Article 53 of the second convention says:

"The Government of the Netherlands is requested to convene a meeting of representatives of the states which ratify or accede to the present Convention. The meeting is to take place within one year after the receipt of the seventh instrument of ratification or accession by the Secretary General of the League of Nations and has for object to fix the date at which the present convention shall be put into force. The decision shall be taken by a majority which must be a two-thirds majority and include not less than six votes."

It is expected to be a considerable time before the necessary ratifications are forthcoming.

France is the only major power to have accepted the convention for the new court, the other nine original signatories being Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Netherlands, Roumania, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The terrorism convention was signed by Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, France, Greece, India, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Roumania, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Britain Not Signer

Great Britain and Soviet Russia took part in drafting the conventions but did not sign either of them. Nor did Poland, Switzerland, Hungary, Denmark and a number of other countries.

The two conventions were formulated in tentative shape by a conference of experts which met for the last time in April, 1937. Their final form is the result of a conference of official representatives who met here Nov. 1-16 and made numerous alterations to the original drafts.

The terrorism convention as finally decided on, falls into two parts: An undertaking to repress and prevent terrorism aimed at some other state and an undertaking to extradite those accused of such crimes. It encountered strong opposition under both heads. The United Kingdom, for instance, was not ready to change its existing law as it would have to do if it signed the convention. Sir John Fischer Williams, the British delegate, declared that the United Kingdom had never met with any international difficulties due to the working of the present law.

Similarly, Switzerland objected to the extradition clauses but was prepared to give "administrative assistance."

The most important articles of the Terrorism Convention are Articles 2 and 3, which define acts of terrorism; Article 8, which puts terrorist crimes into the category of extraditable offenses; Articles 9 and 10, which provide for punishment of the offender when extradition is not granted; Article 13, which involves making the transference, sale or distribution of arms (other than sporting-guns) and of explosives subject to regulation; Article 14, which makes the manufacture, alteration and use of forged passports a punishable offense, and Articles 15 and 16, which provide for contracts between the police authorities of the high contracting parties with a view to preventing terrorist crimes.

Definitions of Terrorism

Acts of terrorism are defined in Article 1 as meaning "criminal acts directed against a state and intended or calculated to create a state of terror in the minds of particular persons, or a group of persons or the general public." They include (Article 2):

1. Any wilful act causing death or grievous bodily harm or loss of liberty to: (a) Heads of states, persons exercising the prerogatives of the head of the state, their hereditary or designated successors; (b) the wives or husbands of the above-mentioned persons; (c) persons charged with public functions or holding public positions when the act is directed against them in their public capacity.

2. Wilful destruction of, or damage to, public property or property devoted to a public purpose belonging to or subject to the authority of another high contracting party.

3. Any wilful act calculated to endanger the lives of members of the public.

4. Any attempt to commit an offense falling within the foregoing provisions of the present article.

5. The manufacture, obtaining, possession, or supplying of arms, ammunition, explosives or harmful substances with a view to the commission in any country whatsoever of an offense falling within the present article.

It may be pointed out that if the above Article had been in force during the nineteenth century, it would have been illegal for France to have helped Garibaldi's expedition which resulted in the liberation of Italy from Austria. Serbia would also have been legally in the wrong in resisting the Austrian ultimatum after the Serajevo crime which led to the World War.

The criminal court convention, in the words of M. Jules Basdevant of France, represents an attempt to replace national jurisdiction by an international jurisdiction in order to avoid political tension between two states. Article 2, however, does not lay down that a State which has signed the convention is obliged to commit a person accused of a crime under the Terrorism Convention for trial before the International Criminal Court, but is merely "entitled" to do so.

"Least Severe" Law

The criminal law which is to be applied by the court "shall be that which is the least severe. In determining what that law is, the court shall take into consideration the law of the territory on which the offense was committed and the law of the country which committed the accused to it for trial."

The court is to be a permanent body "but shall sit only when seized of proceedings for an offense within its jurisdiction." Its seat is to be noramlly at The Hague, though it may sit elsewhere if it so decides. It is to consist of five judges and five deputy judges chosen by the World Court from "jurists who are acknowledged authorities on criminal law and who are or have been members of courts of criminal jurisdiction or possess the qualifications required for such appointments in their own countries."

Each judge is to hold office for 10 years. Every two years, one regular and one deputy judge shall retire, the order of retirement for the first 10 years being determined by lot when the first election of a new regular and new deputy takes place. Five judges constitute a quorum for the trial of any case, and decisions are given by majority vote.

If the court "has to apply the law of a state of which no sitting judge is a national, the Court may invite a jurist who is an acknowledged authority on such law to sit with it in a consultative capacity as a legal assessor." Normally, the court will sit in public, although it may sit in camera if it so decides. All judgments, however, must be given in public.

Sentences involving loss of liberty are to be executed "by the state which committed the accused person to the court if this state expresses the wish to do so"; otherwise by "a high contracting power chosen with his consent by the court."

The convention further provides that "if sentence of death has been pronounced, the state designated by the court to execute the sentence shall be entitled to substitute therefor the most severe penalty provided by its national law which involves loss of liberty." The right of pardon "shall be exercised by the state which has to enforce the penalty." It shall, however, "first consult the president of the court."

Aid for Alien Prisoners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A plea from the Assembly for better treatment for convicted aliens expelled from their countries of residence on their release from prison is to be placed before the International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law which is scheduled to meet at Cairo this month.

The Fifth Committee's action is based on a recommendation from jurists of some 50 countries who attended the Second International Conference of Comparative Law held at The Hague last August. This Conference called attention to the fact that "when delinquent aliens have served their sentence and should normally return to freedom and their former occupations, certain Governments now follow the practice to reconduct them to the frontier and oblige them to enter the territory of another country without being in possession of a permit to enter.

"Finding themselves illegally in the new country," the recommendation goes on, "these individuals cannot obtain a permit to work and are led to commit new offenses in order to subsist. As a matter of fact, these persons, unable to earn a living, cannot re-adapt themselves to society and remain a constant menace to the social order wherever they find themselves."

The Cairo Conference on Penal Law is to be attended by jurists from some 40 countries and the Secretary General of the League has been instructed by the Assembly to invite it to inscribe on its agenda the question of trying to improve the position of aliens and stateless persons released from prison. A report is also requested for laying before the next session of the Assembly.

Officer Shirley Temple

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP)—Shirley Temple became junior policeman No. 1 of Los Angeles Jan. 4 with a gold half-size badge. Police Chief James E. Davis presented the badge at a meeting of the Police Department's auxiliary force. Maria Jeritza, grand opera singer, also was made a member of the force.

Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

made Geneva the seat of Bolshevist influence in western Europe. The German and Italian governments thus seek to weaken all influences which they believe stand in the way of their national goals.

Time to Reconsider

The smaller countries of Europe may be broadly divided into two groups; one of which has managed in the past, and hopes to manage in future, to remain completely neutral in Europe's power politics. The other consists of those smaller countries which were drawn, willingly or otherwise, into the war of 1914-18 and which suspect they may likewise be compelled to participate in a new war.

Both groups gladly supported the League, so long as that action did not mean "taking sides." But now that Germany and Italy have maneuvered the League into the position of being an organ of the opposition bloc in Europe, smaller nations of all groups must reconsider their position.

Vegetable Growers Vote Against Crop Control

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 7 (AP)—Opposition to compulsory crop control and the wage and hour measure now before Congress was voted by the New York State Vegetable Growers Association at the closing session of its convention today.

The association went on record as favoring the soil conservation program "as practiced in New York State in 1937."

Puerto Ricans Admit Attack on U. S. Judge

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 7 (AP) — Jesus Casellas and Anibal Arsuaga, cousins and members of a nationalist group, today pleaded guilty of charges of attempting to assassinate United States District Judge Robert A. Cooper, last June 8.

Associate Justice Martin Travieso, sitting as a special federal judge, withheld sentence pending outcome of the trial of eight additional nationalists, set for Jan. 10, on the same charge.

Toronto Broker Acquitted In $2,144,740 Theft Case

TORONTO, Jan. 7 (CP)—Isaac W. C. Solloway, former head of Solloway, Mills and Company, brokerage firm, was acquitted by a general sessions jury today of theft charges involving $2,144,740.

It had been charged that Mr. Solloway accepted money from clients to buy stocks on margin and had not made the purchases.

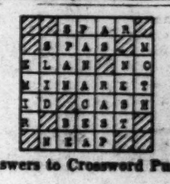
Officer Shirley Temple

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP)—Shirley Temple became junior policeman No. 1 of Los Angeles Jan. 4 with a gold half-size badge. Police Chief James E. Davis presented the badge at a meeting of the Police Department's auxiliary force. Maria Jeritza, grand opera singer, also was made a member of the force.

Japan 2598 Years Old

The Japanese era dates from 660 B. C., when the Japanese Empire was founded.

Answers to Crossword Puzzle



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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Crisp Salads—The Height of Menu Refinement

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Student of Cookery Turns To the Art of Salad Making

Lesson 5 Teaches Us to Blend Vegetables, Fruits, and Greens Into Piquant Additions to the Meal

Elementary Cookery—5

By Hannah Dutaud
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the histories pertaining to the development of foods, progress and refinement are traceable in salads possibly more than in any other branch of cookery. Salad making has become an art. Where once these delectable dishes were practically unknown, now they are served daily at luncheons and dinners. Raw vegetables in some form are a much-looked-for appetizer at these meals. It may be carrots, or celery, or a combination of vegetables neatly cut and artistically arranged into a tempting salad. Whatever the character, their crispy appearance and spicy fragrance delight one's appetite.

Until recent years the lettuce family constituted the chief fabric of salads. Searching through old textbooks on cookery, salads, such as we know them, are seldom listed; whereas today there are books devoted entirely to the subject. This indicates the changing trend in cookery and the importance given to salads. Every green edible, sooner or later, finds its way into the salad bowl. For example, raw cauliflower, spinach, and carrots are now welcomed additions to a salad dish. A short while ago this would have been thought barbaric.

Enrich and Beautify

In many respects salads enrich and beautify a meal as flowers and refinement and loveliness do the table. In no part of the meal is artistic ability revealed more quickly than in the arrangements of flowers and the preparation of salads.

On the surface a salad appears simple. A few lettuce leaves, a speck of salt and pepper, some vinegar and a few drops of olive oil, together with a suspicion of onion or garlic, and suddenly all this is transformed into a work of art, capable of pleasing any taste. It is acclaimed the chef-d'oeuvre of the meal. Why, it is asked, is so distinguished a title conferred on so humble a dish? Because it required the skill and ingenuity of an artist to blend these simple ingredients together. A wise apportioning of ingredients, not guess work, might well be called the motto of the salad mixer since in well blended salads there is never too much of one item nor too little of another.

Correct Blending

The dominant point in salad making is perfect blending of ingredients. To know what to add and what to eliminate requires experience, much practice, sound judgment, and tasting in order to prevent strong flavored ingredients from overpowering weaker ones.

Blending is the mixing of two or more ingredients so that the flavor of one will not be distinguishable from that of another. This important point in salad making will unfold as one begins with very simple formulas, for it is a branch of cookery that responds quickly to one's taste and sense of beauty.

Strong vinegar frequently affects salads. This type of acid can always be detected. A few drops of lemon or orange juice or the combination of both should be substituted in lieu of vinegar. Onion and garlic are vegetables that should be used with prudence. Their pungent taste will either make or unmake a salad. The French treatment of these flavors explains the care they exercise in combining ingredients. The onion is washed, peeled, chopped fine, then pressed through cheese cloth and only a slight amount of the clear juice is added to the salad. When garlic is used a very tiny piece is rubbed inside the salad bowl. This is done with such artistry that its presence is not detected; however, if omitted, it would be missed since it gives the refining touch to the salad.

To MARINATE is to let vegetables stand in French dressing until thoroughly seasoned. The vegetables are then drained, seasoned separately and carefully assembled to form a pleasing composition and served with mayonnaise dressing. To marinate does not mean to SOAK vegetables in French dressing; this would be a costly method for anyone to practice. A very little dressing is all that will be needed to flavor vegetables.

Dressings

No one will dispute the fact that the success of a salad depends somewhat upon its dressing. We trust you will find it feasible to practice the formulas given in connection with this lesson. You will recall that in the second lesson of this course was given the correct method for adding oil to eggs so as to prevent a curdled appearance.

Dressings are made of the following ingredients:

French: Oil, vinegar, seasoning.
Mayonnaise: Egg, oil, lemon juice and seasoning.
Cooked Fruit Dressing: Egg, fruit juices, seasoning.
Cooked Salad Dressing: Egg, milk, flour, vinegar, seasoning.

Salad Greens

Head lettuce (so-named because of resemblance to cabbage)
Garden lettuce.
Romaine.
Endive.
Escarole.
Watercress.
Celery.
Chicory.
Chinese cabbage. (This is a member of the cabbage family but due to its delicate flavor it is used frequently in salads.)

Care of Salad Greens

Great care should be exercised in cleaning and washing salad plants. First, cut off stem ends, remove coarse outer leaves, and wash in several waters. With garden lettuce, each leaf requires separate washing, as little insects are often secreted in them.

The hard head lettuce will keep better if leaves are not separated. After removing the outer wilted leaves, loosen a few from the top and let cold water from faucet run through them. Or, cut the stem end with a sharp knife, going quite deep into the heart of the lettuce, then loosening the leaves slightly and allowing the cold water from the faucet to flow through them. Drain lettuce thoroughly in wire basket, then place in a suitable container or in heavy wax paper. Lettuce will keep fresh and crisp for several days in the refrigerator.

Preparation for Serving

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the preparation of materials. Each separate item, whether it be vegetable, fruit, meat or fish, should be neatly cut in cubes or strips of uniform size with a very sharp knife and on a wooden board, not chopped in chopping bowl nor meat grinder. By all means do not form the habit of cutting foods, especially those used in salads, in a meat grinder. This gives a mushy appearance, also takes away the crispiness of the food. Don't let the "speed habit" control your salad-making for it takes time to do anything well. The cutting of vegetables or fruits cannot be successfully accomplished in a hurry. Guard against the temptation to cut things coarsely, expecting to correct this error by chopping them over again. There is no uniformity to this type of cutting.

First, cut vegetables in narrow strips, then crosswise, according to size of cubes required. Your technique might not be perfect the first time. Keep on trying. It is practice that makes perfect. When there is an extra carrot or turnip in the vegetable bin, practice cutting these into strips and cubes. Through this practice you will acquire the technique of good cutting.

Serving

Correct serving is the crowning glory of a salad. No matter how well it is prepared nor how good the taste, if not served in an appetizing way it loses much of its glory, since the eye reacts to it before the palate. It is always good taste to express simplicity in your work. Too many decorations detract from the natural beauty and freshness of the salad. Guard against giving flat appearance to salads. See how high a pyramid you can build with your materials rather than having the salad cover too much of plate surface.

When the salad forms the main course of a luncheon, or is served as an entree, there are pleasing accompaniments, such as daintily cut sandwiches or canapes which may be served with it. These should form a part of the salad decoration.

Crackers should be fresh and crisp. Buttered crackers with a little grated cheese spread over the surface and then toasted, are always pleasing.

Dainty toasted bread sticks spread with either orange or cinnamon butter are always acceptable with fruit salads.

The practice-work for this lesson is given elsewhere on the page in two articles—one a group of Miss Dutaud's recipes for salad dressings, the other a few of her salad recipes.—Editor of the Women's Pages.

Salad Dressings for Lesson 5

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boiled Dressing

½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mustard
1½ tablespoon flour
Yolk of 2 eggs
1½ tablespoon melted butter, or olive oil
¾ cup milk
3 tablespoons vinegar
¼ teaspoon paprika

Mix dry ingredients together. Beat yolks of eggs slightly; then add milk and slowly add dry ingredients. Cook in double boiler until mixture thickens, stirring it constantly. Remove from fire and add butter or oil, and vinegar.

French Dressing

2 cups olive oil
Juice of 1½ lemons
Juice of 1½ oranges
⅓ cup tarragon vinegar
½ tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
½ tablespoon dry mustard
¾ tablespoon paprika
¾ tablespoon salt
½ cup sugar
½ clove garlic or 1 teaspoon finely cut onion
½ cup tomato catsup

Rub garlic on inside of bowl. Place dry ingredients in bowl. Add olive oil and vinegar; beat with rotary egg beater until thick; then add lemon and orange juice and Worcestershire sauce and the tomato catsup.

This makes a large quantity and will keep a long time in the refrigerator. (Keep in glass jar.)

Mayonnaise Dressing

2 cups salad oil
1 egg
Juice of 1 lemon
2 teaspoons sugar
½ teaspoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon paprika

Mix dry ingredients in a small dish, then slowly add lemon juice. Place egg in large bowl and beat thoroughly with rotary egg beater. The egg should be beaten until it is thick and lemon colored. Then slowly add the oil, drop by drop. Occasionally give the mixture a vigorous beating. When mayonnaise begins to thicken, oil may be added more rapidly. When oil is nearly used, add slowly the lemon juice and seasoning; alternate the oil and lemon juice until both are used. If dressing appears thin, more oil may be used. However, 2 cups is the standard amount. Taste, and add more seasoning if desired. The success of this dressing depends upon everything being thoroughly chilled; egg well beaten, and oil added very slowly in the beginning. Keep mayonnaise in glass jar in the refrigerator. When serving mayonnaise with fruit salad, whipped cream may be mixed with it. (About ⅓ cup cream for ⅔ cup mayonnaise.)

Note: If in the early steps of mayonnaise making, oil has been added too rapidly, causing the egg to have a curdled appearance and separating from the oil, do not discard this mixture. Start again with an egg, using more oil and when this has begun to thicken, add the first mixture slowly to the second mixture. However, this need never occur if in the beginning one is wise in adding the oil very slowly.

Roquefort Dressing

½ cup roquefort cheese
½ cup cream cheese
1 cup French dressing

Mix roquefort and cream cheese together with silver fork; slowly add French dressing, beating constantly until consistency of thick cream. Add salt to taste and few drops of lemon juice. Serve on plain lettuce.

Russian Dressing

1 cup mayonnaise
4 tablespoons chili sauce
1 teaspoon parsley cut fine
2 small sour pickles cut fine
1 tablespoon onion or 1 teaspoon chives cut fine. Combine in order given and serve on plain lettuce.

Golden Fruit Dressing
(For Fruit Salads)

2 eggs well beaten
⅛ cup sugar
⅔ cup orange juice
⅓ cup pineapple juice
⅓ cup lemon juice
⅓ cup heavy cream
⅛ teaspoon salt

Heat fruit juices in double boiler Beat eggs thoroughly; add sugar gradually and the salt. Then pour a little of the hot juice into eggs; then stir egg mixture into rest of hot liquid. Cook until mixture coats spoon, stirring constantly. This will require about 2 minutes. Remove from fire and when cold, fold in the whipped cream. H. D.

This set of recipes and the recipes for salads go with Miss Dutaud's Lesson 5 on this page.

Tenderness

Let us learn tenderness;
There has been enough of killing . . .
The gentle mind
Creates its own delight
In withholding the powerful arm;
Creates its own delight
In overcoming passion with love.

Maude Sumner Smith

Salad Recipes for Lesson 5

Cole Slaw

1 half small head of cabbage shredded very fine
1 green pepper cut fine
1 cup cooked salad dressing

Soak cabbage in cold water for 30 minutes, drain, and shred fine. Mix with dressing, add green pepper and salt to taste. Place in salad bowl and cover with chopped parsley.

NOTE: Cole slaw can also be mixed with French dressing.

Raw Cauliflower Salad

1 medium size cauliflower
4 radishes
1 green pepper
2 tablespoons chives finely cut, or 1 teaspoon chopped onion
1 carrot

Select a hard firm head of cauliflower. Remove outside leaves; then soak it in cold salted water for 2 hours. Drain cauliflower thoroughly and separate it into small flowerets. Leave skins on radishes and slice them very thin. Cut green pepper fine, and then cut carrot into fine shreds or cubes. Mix all the vegetables together, blend with French dressing, add salt and pepper to taste. This salad should be marinated at least 2 hours in the French dressing before serving it. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Potato Salad

3 cups cold diced potatoes
1 green pepper cut fine
8 olives cut fine
½ cucumber (remove seeds) cut fine
½ onion cut fine
1 cup celery cut fine
Whites of 2 hard boiled eggs, cut fine
2 teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ cup French dressing
½ cup mayonnaise
⅛ cup whipped cream

Mix all ingredients together and pour half cup French dressing over salad. Allow salad to marinate for 1 hour; add mayonnaise and last, the whipped cream. Place on crisp lettuce leaves in salad bowl and garnish with the yolks of eggs which have been put through a sieve.

Harvest Salad

3 diced russet pears
2 diced unpeeled red apples
3 tablespoons chopped preserved ginger
½ cup blanched sliced almonds
1 cup seedless grapes (or ½ seedless raisins)
Salt to taste

Mix with French or Golden Fruit dressing (recipes elsewhere on this page). Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Spring Salad

1 head lettuce, shredded coarsely
1 bunch watercress broken in pieces
½ cup radishes thinly sliced
1 onion thinly sliced
3 tomatoes peeled and cut in quarters
Salt and pepper to taste

Blend with French dressing. Serve in salad bowl.

NOTE: Raw spinach may be substituted for the watercress.

Fruit Salad

2 apples unpeeled, and diced
½ cup finely cut celery
2 slices pineapple, diced
½ cup broken English walnuts
1 grapefruit or 2 oranges cut in sections
Salt to taste

Mix with Golden Fruit dressing or French dressing. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves. H. D.

Lesson 6, next Friday, will be on Sauces.

Flowers Glow in the Lamplight

Marlisa Uses Pressed Blossoms to Make Lampshades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Lampshades that are different are rare these days. It takes an artist with inventive powers and original conceptions to produce anything really fresh in this line. Such an artist is "Marlisa," an eager little Italian woman with all the spontaneous love of color and form that is natural to her race.

Talking to her the other day, with the darkness of London's winter pressing about the window and the lamplight filling the room, she told me, in pretty, broken English, how the idea for her work came to her.

Thanks to Her Grandfather

"It is my Grandfather I must thank," she said. "He was a botanist, and if it had not been for him I would never have thought of using pressed flowers in the way I do. He made a collection which he kept in an old herbarium. Some of his flowers came from the Swiss mountains; others he gathered himself from the garden of our home in Italy. At that time we did not value the collection as we should, and when my Grandfather went, we forgot all about it. Then, one day, an aunt of mine came across it, buried in a drawer, and asked if she might take some of the flowers away with her to preserve them. It was then that I remembered how people in Victorian times used pressed flowers for lampshade decoration and for pictures, and it occurred to me to try, with the new materials now at our disposal, to invent a process whereby color and form in nature could be kept alive.

"You can imagine with what new delight I then took my country walks, hunting for flowers, leaves and grasses wherever I went; choosing specimens that would best suit my purpose, and seeing them, in fancy, already forming themselves into beautiful designs! I pressed them with a special process I had learnt by which the color is preserved, and then arranged them between pieces of translucent material. In this way, I realized, one could prolong the joy of spring or summer or autumn indefinitely, retaining the pleasure produced by a violet or primrose, by the vivid tints of summer petals, by the variety of autumn colors, and the soft loveliness of flowers in seed, without fear of losing them.

"From one idea evolved another. Why should I confine myself to lampshades? Why not extend the work to include interior decoration? An effective scheme which suggested itself was to enclose a niche in the wall with a front screen of flowers placed between transparent material and illuminated from the back with concealed lighting? Another idea was to make a strip of wild flowers and ferns for a mantelpiece—there seemed no end to the things I could do!

"As soon as friends heard of my work they began to send me flowers to press for them, sprays from bridal bouquets and cherished flowers gathered on the honeymoon, with the request that I should preserve and mount them as souvenirs. Flower lovers sent me their favorite blooms from their own gardens, and botanists their specimens—and so my work grew."

The chief attraction of the "Marlisa" shades lies in the simple and perfectly natural arrangement of the flowers and in the delicate color schemes. Some of the field flower compositions seem to be blowing in the wind; freesia is used sparingly to show its decorative line; a little bunch of spring flowers is tied together as if just picked; "Old Man's Bear" is entangled with autumn beech leaves; thistle leaf grass makes its own beautiful design.

Accentuated by the Light

The form and color of nature is accentuated by the light within the transparent shade. The character of the flowers is emphasized by the use of different materials carefully selected to bind the edges, such as, twisted silk, velvet, teasled wool, raffia and string. Plain wooden balls slightly tinted in pale green or pearly tones and in some cases partially bound with string, form the lamp stands.

Besides lampshades there are small tables with flowers scattered beneath the round glass tops; there are fire-screens with leaves and grasses forming natural pictures against the glowing light; there are glass-topped trays and glass-topped table mats with candleshades to match.

The afternoon had grown quite dark while we talked and in contrast the floral shades in the room took on added brilliance. Marlisa looked about her at the work she had produced and then at the cold, damp street without.

"Through all the winter months, so dreary and gray," she said, "our eyes will rest on these primroses and violets, transparent against the light, until the spring sun and the spring flowers come again."

Dorothy A. Lovell

Real Spring Flowers and Ferns, Pressed With a Special Process, Were Used to Decorate This Lampshade. Both Shade and Wooden Base Are Bound With String

Horns, Trumpets?—No, Hats!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Hats this season are reminiscent of peculiar things—anything, in fact, but hats. Horns, trumpets, muffins, flower-pots, shells well describe the latest creations. Of shells there are many, fitting closely to the head and drawn out into exaggerated spirals and peaks, or forming a series of dumpy whorls.

A quite remarkable resemblance to a South Sea shell is seen in Kyril's collection, the peak, with a broken surface of "spines," mounting upward from the back of the cap to a high point above one eye. When examined closely the spines are found to be composed of small cut feathers of which the entire hat is made.

Many models in this same collection follow the streamline movement, having a high and slightly concave front, and low back. Feather trimming is popular, coq feathers leading the way, closely followed by stiff quills and curled ostrich tips. A moss green felt with streamline crown is trimmed with curled coq tips to match. These tips are mounted on a long quill set at the back and arching forward over the crown at a high angle.

Brims are of all descriptions, cut and twisted and folded in endless variety. Wide, upturned brims jut forward. Halos of various widths are much in evidence, the narrow type designed specially to suit the individual, and a new adaptation of the halo hat combined with the beret for motoring.

Romantic evening hats of extreme width, worn with full décolleté dresses, are a feature. Some have transparent or jeweled brims, others are made entirely of lace or velvet according to the gown with which they are worn. Juliet caps are radiant with sequins and jewels. A lovely model by Kyril is composed of iridescent green and silver sequins with a metal band of chevron design holding the hair firmly in place. With it is worn a circular veil of green tulle. A more sober model is composed of black Spanish lace caught at the nape and falling behind in stiff, deep folds. A cluster of black and flame flowers and leaves, made of feathers, trims the front.

© Colorfex

Strips of Green and Cocoa Felt Compose Both the Crown and the Swathed Brim of This Model by Kyril

© Colorfex

Streamline Model by Kyril in Black Felt With Trimming of Coq Feathers, Shading From Pale Lemon to Rich Blue, Accentuating the Forward Movement

sometimes having a wide circular flounce of the material placed immediately behind the halo to give added interest. Other halo hats have cone-shaped crowns or flat crowns with the brim turned up to form a halo at the back.

Veils are still in evidence, those worn on semi-evening or full evening hats being embroidered with colored sequins or having a border of gay medallions as large as pennies set round the border. Toques may have veiling falling at one side which can be converted into a face veil or scarf. Veils worn tight over the face are tied with big bows at the back of the neck. Net veils are also used as hat ties for evening wear. A black and gold cap with high peaked crown, worn with a gold lamé frock by Worth, has a black net veil falling from the tip of the crown and tied under the chin at the side.

The tight little bonnet makes its appearance in most of the season's shows demurely tied beneath the chin with streaming ribbons. One charming model is trimmed with silver fox tips to match a little fox muff.

Models in Hugh Beresford's collection depend for height on unusual uses of trimming rather than on the crown. In his opinion the line created by the high crown is too severe and hard for the English woman. For sports wear he shows colored felts

Neighbors Of Mine

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I used to think that the people who lived in the bend of the road, and the family whose home is beside the bridge, were my neighbors. It seemed I did not have many close neighbors. The trouble was that I had an inadequate idea of what a neighbor was. My conception of the term was that it applied only to human beings. Of late, since I came to apply the word in a broader sense, I find myself surrounded by neighbors. The number is only limited by my awareness and perception. Nor do I find their companionableness, their services, or their kindness secondary in worth to the attributes of neighborliness contributed by men.

For instance there is the river. Could any friend be more constant or serene, more eager to help, or a more entertaining companion. This river has become one of my dearest friends. There is a lot you do not know about companionship until you have tried neighboring with a river.

* * *

Then there are several trees. The evergreen family dwell in the front of our place. A staid, quiet group, peaceful in the summer, warm and friendly in the winter. Two closer neighbors are the silver maple at the front of the house, and a tree I call the Lovely Lady, who is close to my kitchen window. The silver maple is the athletic type. She faces those northwest storms fearlessly and glories in them. The Lovely Lady is a stranger in a foreign land. She should dwell in southern climes midst gentle breezes. Here in this rugged coast country she tries to orientate herself and we have all attempted to help her by giving what shelter we might. She is a dainty lady and a lover of fine raiment. Each year for the annual spring opening she attires herself in the loveliest of lacy gowns. A raiment entirely out of place in this harsh and windy land. She dons this gown ere yet the willows have discarded the grey furs they wear with their trim green suits. The storms invariably tear it from her, but not until we have enjoyed its beauty and remembered with her the gentle springs of milder valleys.

There is a big family of sparrows that lives back of us. We are a trifle ashamed of our friendship with such riff raff, and feel it hurts our social standing. They can no more sing than I. But who could keep one's heart from lifting or a smile from one's face when a sunny winter day fills their little hearts so full that they burst into the awkwardest of trills and unmusical melodies.

* * *

The blackbird is no less a genuine and inspiring neighbor, though he belongs to that aristocracy of birddom who has talent well developed, and the means to go south for the winter. No one could be more neighborly than the blackbird. He has called almost each day this summer to report the joyous progress in the nest across the river and sing me a beautiful song of friendliness and gratitude. I certainly miss the whole family when they are away on their winter vacation. Perhaps I should miss them more if it were not for the fact that the loon makes his winter home here.

I met the loon first through the good offices of the river. They are inseparable pals, and so it was that the river introduced us. He has fully as much means of travel as the blackbird but is of a totally different temperament, being of the type that spends his summers in the north and likes the winter-fishing here with us. A quiet chap with few friends. We have become very companionable.

At that the loon has more friends than the little hawk. The little hawk's temperament and habits are such that everyone flees his society. He is so lonely that he is forced to call on me for lack of anyone else with whom to pass the time of day. While I admire his fierce courage and proudly regal bearing, I cannot but think his life would be pleasanter if he would adopt some of the gentler traits of my other neighbors.

* * *

Wishing to contribute in return for all the kindness extended me by these close friends, I built a small pool last spring. What a reward I had! A pair of goldfinches were looking over the country for a suitable building place in a community that was congenial. They found that pool such a convenient supply of drinking water and such a lovely place for a bath that when they noticed the protective advantages of the small group of pines they decided to make their home there. What lovely neighbors they were. The beauty of their song gladdened the whole day. They hesitated not at all to bathe in the pool in joyful camaraderie right along with those scamps the sparrows. Some mornings the water flew so fast that I wondered if the supply could hold out.

All the birds industriously helped with the gardening, so that I could not possibly begrudge a few ripe strawberries to the robins for their strapping young son. What chance was there for a parasite with all these blithsome helpers. How their presence did enliven the weeding. Perhaps I should be ashamed of it, but I left two big thistles and several dock, just to make it a little handier for them to find seeds and keep them contented here. I wanted to be sure that my neighbors stayed around.

F. P. M.

A Friday Column

Fashion School Presents Unusual Opportunity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The School for Fashion Careers, which opened its courses in Rockefeller Center in the autumn, is unique in its scope and by means of a curriculum which includes both theory and actual jobs in the merchandising world, is training about 80 young women to understand fashion both as a phenomenon and a career. Buying, selling, styling, designing, fashion drawing and reporting are taught in such a manner as to be brought into relation with the entire field, so that students can test their talents and become aware of their bents. Mrs. Sarah Pennoyer, Fashion Promotion Director of Bonwit Teller, believes that the lump of leaven, relatively small though it must be, emerging each year from this school, will undoubtedly cause a great deal of healthful ferment in the personnel of department stores, and tend to permeate with technical and trained skills the clever but more untutored work of the majority.

All-Year Care of the Popular Cyclamen

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of recent years the cyclamen has become one of the most popular of the holiday plants. The other day we had occasion to stop at our favorite greenhouse, and were gladdened by the hundreds of lovely cyclamens waiting there to be chosen as bright holiday greetings. Perhaps at least one new one has joined your company of house plants within the last few days.

The cyclamen is a tender plant, its fleshy stems and buds easily bruised. It likes water, but its corm (the bulb-like central root) rots with sogginess. Water it, but always away from the center, so that the water will sink into the soil and not wet the corm. It does not like to stand in water or remain soggy. Spray the leaves lightly with luke warm mist about once a week, but do not let water stand on them. If little buds down next the corm seem to rot, carefully remove them immediately. Cyclamen likes a cool place and only occasional sunlight. Even a brief acquaintance with this charming plant will suggest woodland dells, moss, ferns and all that goes with such a setting.

Many a gardener has kept his cyclamens from one year to the next. If you wish to try this, be on the alert for the attack of mites and white fly. Feed the plant once every two weeks about one-fourth cup of manure water. When the plant seems ready to rest (8 or 10 weeks after it has begun blooming) let the soil dry out utterly, then separate the dried leaves and flowers from the corm. Dust the places with powdered charcoal and turn the pot on its side in a cool place, such as the cellar. The soil should be kept almost dry until May, when with a little more watering the pot can be kept in a cool place in the garden.

Watch it for signs of growth—tiny leaves unfolding. This will be about August, and it is now time to re-pot it in a slightly larger pot. In re-potting, try not to disturb the roots. The top of the corm should be on a level with the rim of the pot, and about half an inch above the soil itself. Sink the pot into the garden bed in a cool, shady spot and water it until early September, when it is ready to bring in for another holiday season. We have heard from garden lovers who have raised the cyclamen from seed, but the process seems a bit specialized. As so many people throw out their plants after blooming, it seems a step ahead to turn one's propagating enthusiasms toward saving the corms from year to year instead. The old corm, with proper treatment, should bear a lovely new crop of blooms.

M. J. T.

A Friday Column

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. for our newest book
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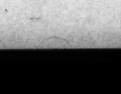
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McGill Looks Too Strong in Contest Here Tomorrow Night—Harvard Stars Out

Crimson Sluggish in 5-to-1 Victory Over Montreal Six

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Results in last night's International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League were pretty much Canadian. Three of the "across-the-border" teams downed their American opponents while the fourth member was bowing to an unimpressive Harvard six here in Boston.

The Crimson, looking very ragged and lacking their usual punch, defeated the University of Montreal, 5 to 1, in the Boston Garden before an unenthusiastic crowd of 1500.

Overtime at New Haven

At New Haven, Queen's University was forced to a 3-to-2 overtime by Yale; McGill, by far the outstanding team in the league, swamped what was thought to be a good Dartmouth six, 13 to 1; and Toronto edged a fighting Princeton aggregation, 5 to 4.

Just what Coach Joe Stubbs will be able to do between now and Saturday night, when the Crimson meets the high-scoring McGill six, to bring his team out of its present lethargy is the question which Harvard followers are most concerned.

The Crimson's revamped lineup last night did not click as well as the coaches had hoped it would. The first line of Johnny Mechem Ned Cutter and Joe Patrick was sluggish, and most of time, disorganized. The second line of Austie Harding, Ralph Pope and George Roberts was the best skating trio on the ice. Harding rapped in two goals and was credited with an assist. Pope and Roberts also figured in tallies.

Coach Stubbs will need to muster all the strength possible for the McGill game. There is no question but what he has the material, but to find the right combination to release all of this latent power is the problem.

Allen Out

Up until last night Harvard had in the makings one of the best defensive combinations in college ranks. Russ Allen and Capt. Traff Hicks made up the starting pair, while Win Jameson and Gene Emerson were relief. But Allen's old leg injury cropped out again last night in a clash with a Montreal wing and he will not be available for McGill. Al Kevorkian, third line center-ice man, will take Allen's place. Allen's loss will weaken this department and will force Stubbs to remake this third line.

It is highly probable that Stubbs will go back to his old combinations—combinations which made such impressive showings last year. This would put Roberts back on the first line with Mechem and Cutter. Patrick would center a second line of Harding and Pope, while Pete Stone would make the plays for Fred de Rham and Jameson. Charlie Houghton would be called in to play a defense position in Jameson's place.

On paper these combinations seem the best matched. The coaches' reasons for making the shift for the Montreal game may just have been their method in shaking the boys out of their doldrums.

Toronto and Queen's both showed that they are to be reckoned in the league running by their victories over reputedly strong Princeton and Yale teams. Both, however, were extended to gain their triumphs.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	3	0	32	1	6
Harvard	1	0	5	1	2
Toronto	1	0	5	4	2
Queen's	1	0	3	2	2
Princeton	1	2	7	17	2
Dartmouth	0	1	1	13	0
Yale	0	1	2	3	0
Montreal	0	3	3	17	0

Results Jan. 6

Harvard 5, Montreal 1.
McGill 13, Dartmouth 1.
Queen's 3, Yale 2 (overtime).
Toronto 5, Princeton 4.

Canadian Hockey Team to Europe

TORONTO, Jan. 7 (CP)—W. A. Hewitt, registrar of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, said that Canada's entry in next February's world hockey tournament in Praha, Czechslovakia, is en route to Europe on an exhibition tour of England and the continent.

The 13-man team, he said, sailed from New York on the Berengaria Tuesday. Composed of nine players from northern Ontario teams and four Toronto puck chasers, the team will be known as the Sudbury Wolves. The tour has been approved by the C. A. Y. H. A. and the Northern Ontario Hockey Association.

But the manner of the team's going left something of a mystery. The team, under the management of Max Silverman, left Sudbury last Sunday, slipped through eastern Canada without attracting attention—picking up the four Toronto members en route—and sailed from New York without any of the usual fanfare of departing Canadian world tourney entrant.

Hewitt's announcement was the first official word the tour, called off for a number of reasons a few weeks ago, definitely was under way. Questioned concerning the recent announcement the tour had been abandoned, the registrar said: "It was only postponed for a couple of weeks."

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Wesleyan 50, Yale 29.
Dartmouth 60, Vermont 32.
Northeastern 54, Colby 38.
Boston University 57, New Hampshire 51.
Rhode Island State 71, Arnold College 37.

Avery Brundage Names 12 Men For Olympic Committee

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association, last night announced the names of 12 men nominated for membership on the U. S. Olympic track and field committee for the 1940 international games at Tokyo.

The 12 were nominated by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Amateur Athletic Union. The American Olympic Association executive committee, meeting here Saturday, will approve the make-up of the various committees, including the track and field group, for the 1940 international games.

Heading the nominees announced by Brundage was Earl J. Thomson, 1920 Olympic hurdles champion and now head track coach at the U. S. Naval Academy. He was one of a half-dozen named by the N. C. A. A., which also nominated Kenneth L. (Tug) Wilson of Northwestern; Alfred Masters of Stanford; W. C. Hunter of Southern California; Wilbur Hutsell of Auburn and Emett Brunson of Rice Institute.

The A. A. U. selections were Judge Thomas T. Reilley, New York; Ward Waylett, Kansas State College; Edward S. Parsons, Northeastern University; George T. Donoghue, Chicago; Edwin F. Schaefer, Buffalo, and John S. Coates, San Francisco.

In the track and field committee for the Olympics, the group will be made up of six members each from the N. C. A. A. and the A. A. U. This dozen will select a 13th member.

Brundage also announced nominees for six other committees.

The executive committee of the association brought its membership to 37 with the election of 10 new members. The new members are:

Romeyn Berry, former graduate manager of Cornell University, now with the New Yorker magazine.

Dr. John Brown, New York, Secretary of the International Board of the Young Men's Christian Association.

William J. Bingham of Cambridge, Mass., graduate manager of athletics at Harvard and manager of the 1936 American Olympic track and field team.

J. Frank Facey, Cambridge, Mass., member of the 1936 Olympic committee.

Clement B. Newbold, Jenkintown, Penna., manager of the 1936 American Olympic rowing squad.

Prof. William Owens, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Roswell R. Rosengren, Buffalo, N. Y., president of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Prof. L. W. St. John, director of athletics at Ohio State University.

Fred L. Steers, manager of the women's track and field team in the 1936 Olympics.

Maj. Patrick Walsh, New York, quartermaster of the 1936 Olympic team.

Affiliation with the N. C. A. A. or Amateur Athletic Union predominated in election of the ten. Berry, Bingham, Professor Owens, and Professor St. John were affiliated with the N. C. A. A.; Facey, Steers and Major Walsh with the A. A. U.

Twenty-four of the previous 27 members of the committee voted in the election, which was decided on four ballots.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 3, Tulsa 0.

'Ice Follies' Scene of Grace and Beauty

Wide World

One of the Most Colorful Numbers Featured in the "Ice Follies," Which Will Appear at the Boston Garden Jan. 12 Through 15, Is Shown Above. Bess Ehrhardt, Superior, Wisconsin, Youngster, Co-Star, and Roy Shipstad, the St. Paul "Human Top," Shown Dancing, With the Chorus Furnishing Attractive Surroundings

Ice Follies Will Have Miss Busher In All-Star Cast

Among the figure skating stars who make the Ice Follies one of the leading professional sports attractions of the Boston Garden's winter program, is lithesome Laverne Busher, whose home is in Kansas City. Miss Busher is one of the supporting cast that features that sensational and colorful world famous pair, Bess Ehrhardt and Roy Shipstad.

After winning the Missouri figure skating championship at the age of 15, Laverne Busher turned professional and appeared at the Chicago's World Fair. Her rapid rise to stardom in the Ice Follies group has been surpassed only by the brilliant work of Miss Ehrhardt and Shipstad.

Interest in Ice Follies is increasing daily and there is indication that reserved seats will be at a premium by the first of next week. Those interested in attending are urged to make reservations now. The program opens Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, and continues through Saturday.

Although the Follies program is the same each night, the warm reception afforded the event last winter indicates that skating fans never tire of watching the blade stars repeat their colorful exhibitions. There will be many fans at all four programs.

And Talking of . . . The Blues

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

So They End Up Level!

LONDON—Now that the inter-varsity ski-ing match has been decided on the snowy slopes of Davos, Switzerland, it is possible to present a balance sheet relative to the full series of Oxford-Cambridge sporting contests held during 1937.

So far as the male undergraduates are concerned, there were 38 such engagements, of which Cambridge won 20, Oxford 15, and three ended with honors easy. However, if we include the clashes of the undergraduettes—and why shouldn't we, anyway?—the rivals end up the the year absolutely level on victories, since the Oxford girls made a clean sweep of all the five events which took them into action against Cambridge.

As doubtless you know, a "Blue" —coveted insignia corresponding to a letter at an American varsity and conferred upon people who participate in some of these Oxford-Cambridge battles—is accounted one of the greatest distinctions obtainable in British sport. Because the Blues Committee at each University has never allowed the honor to become cheapened. Since the very dawn of inter-varsity competition, it has been the tradition of these authorities to say "No" when any of the numerous university clubs approached with a request that it might confer the honor of the Blue, or its lesser variant, the Half-Blue, upon members engaged in inter-varsity competition.

A club thus answered keeps on renewing its application. And, at long last, it may be able to persuade the grudging chiefs that the award is desirable. As has been done this year at Oxford, in the case of ski-ing, and at Cambridge in the case of badminton.

Blues Committee "Sticky"

The classic illustration of how "sticky" the Blues Committee can be is the reluctance that was displayed at Oxford in recognizing field hockey as worthy to be considered a major contest. The rivals first met at this very exacting game in 1890; but it was not until 1926—36 years later—that the Oxonians gave a "full" Blue for it. Cambridge, very much less conservative in the matter, conferred a "Half-Blue" as early as 1894—Oxford following suit seven years later—and the Light Blue hockey players were rejoicing in their "full" color in 1908.

Now you can understand how it is that only nine sports are considered to merit the award of a "full" Blue at both universities. Here is how the results in these major "Battles of the Blues" came out during 1937:

Oxford won the boat race (by three lengths), the Rugby football match (by 17 points to 4), the field hockey match (by 3 goals to 0), the cricket match (by 7 wickets) and the rackets (singles and doubles).

While Cambridge triumphed at association football, by 3 goals to 2; at track and field athletics, by 9 events to 2; at lawn tennis, by 11 matches to 10; and at cross-country running, by 34 points to 44.

So, in the really big stuff, 1937 may be written into history as Oxford's year—by the slenderest possible margin.

Even this brief list of sports furnishing "full" Blues is subject to qualification. At Oxford, in athletics, in real tennis (which earns only a "Half-Blue" at Cambridge) and in rackets, only first strings receive the Full Blue, a lawn tennis player does so only if engaged in the inter-varsity singles as well as the doubles, and a cross-country runner does so only if he figures among the first three men home in the race against Cambridge.

The Old Original

"The" Blue of them all is, of course, the rowing Blue, the old original. As university sporting insignia, it came about quite by accident—through a Cambridge man buying a piece of Eton Blue ribbon with which to adorn his varsity's shell in the second Oxford-Cambridge boat-race, close upon 102 years ago.

And Oh! how indignant the old-time oarsmen were subsequently to see the color sported by the protagonists of sports other than rowing. At Cambridge they made a concerted protest when the footballers took the law into their own hands and granted themselves the right to use the "Full Blue" so resolutely withheld by the Blues Committee. The sequel was one of the most heated debates in the history of the Cambridge Union. That was in 1885, when R. C. Lehmann, a rowing coach of renown, moved:

Rowing Coaches' Motion

"That this meeting regrets the resolution of the Cambridge University Association Football Club and the Cambridge University Rugby Football Club to adopt the Full Blue for their teams against the decision of the committee to whom they had to submit the question and trusts they will yet find it possible to bring themselves into harmony with those unwritten laws by which the social relations of members of this university are governed."

A most uncompromising, and very eloquent, speech by a soccer giant of those days, J. F. P. Rawlinson, carried the house against Lehman's motion, which was defeated by 707 votes to 466. I wonder what the gentlemen present on that occasion would have thought about a Half-Blue for badminton!

In the 1937 inter-varsity engagements other than "the big nine" (lumping together those for which full "Blues" are awarded only on one side, Half Blues are awarded, on one side or both, or no Blues are awarded at all) the results were:

Athletics, relay racing . . . Oxford, 4 events to 3
Athletics, freshmen's match . . . Cambridge, 72 points to 45
Badminton . . . Cambridge, 12 matches to 3
Billiards . . . Oxford, 3 matches to 0
Boxing . . . Cambridge, 12 bouts to 9
Bridge . . . Cambridge, by 5080 points
Chess . . . Cambridge, 4 boards to 3
Fencing, foils . . . Oxford, 5 wins to 4
Fencing, épée . . . Cambridge, 26 points to 24
Fencing, sabers . . . Tied, 2 bouts apiece
Fives, Eton Code . . . Cambridge, 2 matches to 1
Fives, Rugby Code . . . Cambridge (singles and doubles)
Golf . . . Cambridge, 7 matches to 4
Horse-Racing, point to point . . . Oxford, 8 points to 13
Ice Hockey . . . Cambridge, 5 goals to 1
Lacrosse . . . Tied, 5 goals to 5
Pony polo . . . Oxford, 12 goals to 1
Shooting, service rifle . . . Oxford, 1107 points to 1082
Shooting, match rifle . . . Oxford, 854-838
Shooting, miniature rifle . . . Cambridge, 785-777
Shooting, revolver . . . Cambridge, 219-212
Skiing . . . Oxford, 8.80-125.68 points
Squash rackets . . . Cambridge, 3 matches to 2
Swimming . . . Cambridge, 36 points to 17
Tennis, singles . . . Tied, one match each
Tennis, doubles . . . Oxford
Water polo . . . Cambridge, 6 goals to 4
Wrestling, jiu-jitsu . . . Cambridge, 4 bouts to 2, one drawn
Yachting . . . Oxford, 46¾ points to 35½

And the Oxford ladies won their field-hockey match by 5 goals to 0, their lacrosse game by 11 to 4, their lawn tennis contest by 14 matches to 3, their rowing race by 2½ lengths, and their golf by 16 matches to 1.

Inter-varsity activities, as you see, range practically the entire gamut of sports. The list began in 1829 as just a rowing match. And,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"The present impressive aspect has been attained by degrees"

Bruin Old Guard in Conflab

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Cooney Weiland, Fred Hitchman, and Tiny Thompson
Weiland Centered the "Dynamite" Line When the Bruins Won the Stanley Cup in the 1928-29 Season. Long, Lean "Hitch" Was Tops Among Defensemen That Year, and Tiny Was, and Still Is, Tops Among Goalies

Brooklyn Announces Exhibition Schedule

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced a 31-game exhibition schedule, opening on March 19 against the Boston Red Sox at the Dodgers' Clearwater, Fla., camp and ending on April 17 with the last of three games against the world champion Yankees at Ebbets Field.

The Brooklyn pitchers and catchers have been ordered to report to Manager Burleigh Grimes at Clearwater on March 7, while the rest of the squad is due three days later. The complete exhibition schedule (games at Clearwater unless otherwise noted):

March 19, Red Sox; 20, Boston Bees; 21, St. Louis Cardinals; 22, Yankees at St. Petersburg, second team vs. Kansas City at Haines City, Fla.; 23, Cincinnati at Tampa; 24, Detroit at Lakeland; 25, Cincinnai; 26, Rochester; 27, Red Sox at Sarasota, second team vs. Newark at Sebring; 28, Rochester at Tarpon Springs; 29, Detroit; 30, Yankees; 31, Cardinals at St. Petersburg.

April 1, Bees; 2, Bees at Bradenton, second team vs. Louisville at Arcadia, Fla.; 3, Newark; 4, Bees at Bradenton; 5, Detroit at Lakeland; 6, Detroit; 7, Rochester at Tampa; 9 and 10, Jacksonville at Jacksonville; 11, Savannah at Savannah; 13, Charlotte at Charlotte; 14, Winston-Salem at Winston-Salem; 15, 16 and 17, Yankees at Ebberts Field.

Crimson Cagers Face Hanover Test Without Jack Herrick

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's varsity quintet will take the floor in tomorrow night's opening Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game against Dartmouth, at Hanover, without the high-scoring Jack Herrick at center, Coach Wes Fesler passed along this disappointing information yesterday at the Indoor Athletic Building. Herrick came out of the recent Tufts game with an injury that will keep him on the bench until next Wednesday's league battle with Pennsylvania.

Fesler's chances of coming away from Hanover with a victory, which seemed strong a few days ago, became slim when the loss of Herrick was discovered. Jack is the spearhead of the Crimson offense; the team's leading scorer. Not only will the loss of his scoring punch be felt, but his injury also means the breaking up of a combination that had captured six straight pre-season games.

In their first game after the Christmas vacation period against Tufts Wednesday evening, Harvard played sloppy basketball. The passing was poor and the shooting inaccurate. But Fesler blames this exhibition on lack of work during the holidays and looks for improved results at Hanover. In this game, Lupien will probably drop his guard duties and fill the vacancy at center. Fred Heckel, a reserve forward, is Fesler's choice to replace Lupien in the back court.

"When we get Herrick back into the game, I think we will do fairly well in league competition," said Fesler yesterday. "I am not being too optimistic, because I see improvement throughout the entire Eastern circuit, but our starting combination has the balance to give any club a good battle.

"Columbia, Dartmouth, Cornell and Yale should be tough. Pennsylvania lost most of its veterans from last year, but was bolstered by an outstanding group of sophomores. Princeton also lost several vets, although they recently gave Syracuse quite a battle, a club that is one of the strongest in the East.

"Lutz and Lowman will start at the forward berths, as usual, against Dartmouth, with Struck at one of the guard posts. I probably shall move Lupien to center and work Heckel beside Struck."

The Harvard squad leaves the North Station on a 12:30 train tomorrow noon, arriving in Hanover in time for dinner.

By a Staff Photographer

John Herrick, Harvard

Fesler frowns on the Crimson schedule, which necessarily breaks annually for the Christmas vacation period and mid-year exams. The interruptions make it almost impossible for a coach to keep a winning combination in stride. During both periods, Fesler tries only to keep his players in playing shape. Scrimmaging is out of the question.

After the Dartmouth and Pennsylvania games, the Crimson meets Princeton at Cambridge on Jan. 15 prior to the examination period. There is almost a month between the Tiger match and the next league contest with Yale.

Commenting on the fact that a basketball team's most valuable player is not always its highest scorer, Fesler praised the work of young Charley Lutz, the sophomore who is called the first natural cage player to appear at Cambridge. Although not a leading scorer to date, the Indiana boy is making plays, feeding passes, interrupting opponent's passes and generally conducting himself like a great team man.

Dartmouth won both league games from the Crimson last winter, and has had the advantage of playing several practice games during the Christmas holiday session.

Maroons Topple Toronto Leafs As Wings Tie

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	14	2	5	51	40	30
Rangers	11	3	7	59	39	25
Chicago	6	3	11	25	49	15
Detroit	4	4	14	34	61	12

Canadian Division

Toronto	10	5	6	72	57	25
Americans	10	4	8	48	41	24
Canadiens	8	6	6	54	50	22
Montreal	7	1	13	35	51	15

Results Jan. 6

Rangers 4, Chicago 1.
Americans 1, Detroit 1 (overtime).
Montreal 6, Toronto 3.

By the Associated Press

The National Hockey League season neared the half-way mark today with definite indications that the "worms," past and present, are turning, and Toronto's high-scoring Maple Leafs haven't defense enough.

The worms who are rearing up and coming through are the New York Americans, the Detroit Red Wings and the Montreal Maroons. The New Yorkers, perennial push-overs in the league's wars, are (believe it or not) just a point out of first place in the international division. The Wings, after wallowing way down to where they didn't appear to be in the same league any more, are on the rise, with a victory and a tie in their last two starts.

And the Maroons, after being banged around in five-straight starts, picked on the Leafs and their lack of defense to hit the comeback trail last night. They demonstrated that the Leafs may be the loop's high-scoring outfit, but that as a defensive unit they're about as effective as a sieve trying to hold water.

The defeat left the Leafs with only a one-point first-place margin over the Americans in the international section standings. The Amerks might have climbed to a tie, only they were unfortunate enough to tangle with the Detroits just as the Wings were demonstrating that their 3-0 Tuesday night victory over the Canadiens wasn't a fluke.

The Wings, dominating the play, fought the Amerks to a 1-1 tie, and for the first time this season showed a string of two games without a defeat.

In the night's other game, the New York Rangers, seeking to catch up to the Boston Bruins in the American section race, finally came through with a victory over the Chicago Black Hawks. Their 4-1 margin of victory marked the first time in four starts this season that the New Yorkers were able to finish on top of the Hawks. The defeat left the Hawks only three points in front of the Wings in the battle for third place in the divisional standings.

College Football Results

Washington 35, Honolulu Townies 6.

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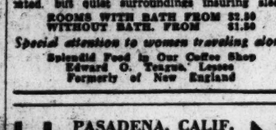

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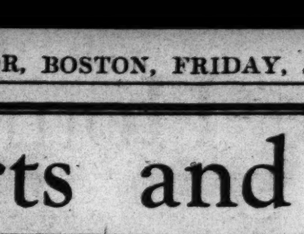

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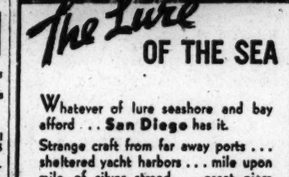

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The Home Forum

The Portrait

I HAVE no eye. If you go round to Mr. Blank's studio and look at my portrait on the easel, you will see that, though every detail is there and right and he has even gone to the flattery of putting a crease in my trousers, yet there is only a white canvas hollow where my eye should be. I sit like one considering how his light is spent; and with extraordinary indifference.

At first, when the painter told me he was "having trouble" with my eye, I was rather pleased. A sitter can hardly help becoming a little feminine. It was pleasant to think of some future critic saying: "The treatment of the eye in the picture of Mr. Vespasian Pentico should be particularly studied." But, when the painter took to ringing me up and saying: "What about another shot at your eye?" the pleasure lessened. Tailors had noted morosely my hollow back, high shoulders, short legs and generally treated me like meat; was a painter to regard me as an Aunt Sally? Surely the truth was (I thought) that my eye had dazzled the painter. But, when the suggestion was made, he looked glum. "The trouble with you is," he said, "that your eye doesn't keep still. It fidgets."

* * *

IT WOULD BE quite wrong to conclude, however, that I have only one eye. The problem is that, plastically speaking, I have an easy eye and a difficult one. When I sit in my friend's studio, fixed in a chair before his easel, my easy eye, secure and still in the shadow, placidly considers his pot of brushes, his mantelpiece, the tin kettle puffing like an engine on his gas ring, and is blameless. On the walls it sees pictures of horses, Zulus and oxen who set examples of perfect immobility. "Be like us," they say. But my other eye, the one on the window side, leads a more dissipated life. Unimpressed by the sight of "the friend of man," "the noble savage" and "the patient ox," it darts (so to say) out of the window and into the street. Strictly speaking, my difficult eye should be fixed on the date 1872 which is on the coping stone of the house opposite, but it wanders. It considers the weather, the fog passing away, the smoke of chimneys. It sees the distant flight of pigeons which give the London sky its only movement. Then, tiring of the stone greyness of the sky, the creature lowers itself to top floor windows and begins an intense study of curtains. In twenty windows of upper rooms—for you cannot see below the third story—there are twelve pairs of lace curtains and all that that can mean. It can mean, for example, this: according to a newspaperman, a Welshman left all his property to his sister on condition that she stuck to lace curtains. The eight modern windows in this street, it must be said, could hardly have allured her. Drab, once white, once brown, once violet, they hang with the peculiar stillness of dresses in a wardrobe. The eye roves on and speculates. For three days now, the violet ones have been drawn. A night worker now sleeping? I ask the painter. He has never even noticed there are violet curtains opposite. "Keep still," he says.

So I wet my lips, swallow and fix my neck again until I'm stiff as a poker. Back to 1872 goes my eye and I begin to have a delightful feeling of virtue. How still I am, how perfect! How like a horse, a Zulu or an ox! He looks up from his canvas and stares at me. "Can't you sit naturally?" he asks. "You're not a statue." I move at once apologetically. "I didn't say move," he says. "Just sit as you always sit." He considers me again. "You can talk," he says. "In fact," he says, "you'd better talk." Well, I can't talk just like that to order, unless I see something, and so off goes my eye again. "I'm looking at the windows," I say. "You see some sights in the summer," he says. "Now, in the winter, there's nothing." It is quite true. We are silent. Then a coalman shouts in the street below. "That," I say—for it is important to make literary remarks to painters; they can't bear writers not to talk like writers (i. e. like secondhand dealers)—"That is the characteristic cry of London. Coal!"

My eye can't see the coalman, but almost pulls me to the window so that I can see him. I struggle against it. Then a milkman cries: "Me-ilk-o" and the painter says, getting literary too out of politeness: "No, 'Milk' is the characteristic cry." "Coal is more significant than milk," I say. "Coal makes the London climate. Coal, smoke, greyness. A day like this,"—I nod to the window—the painter mutters—"is caused by the coalmen of London." Then there is another cry. "Is that a cat or a child?" the painter asks. "It's a child, isn't it?" "No," I say, "It's a cat." "Sounds like one of the children in this street," he says. "Cat," I repeat. And, in the meantime, my eye is pulling and tugging, trying to get me out of my seat, so that I can look down from the studio window and settle the point. "You've moved your head," says the painter.

* * *

SO ONCE MORE I DRAG my eye back and tilt it up to 1872 and swear that I will keep it there. I screw my head back. Like a strong man in a serial story. I keep my eye "riveted" to 1872. Just under the two is a pigeon pecking its breast feathers and this makes me think of a literary remark about pigeons, but I am afraid it will make me fidget so I keep it back. From pigeons I drift to sea gulls, from sea gulls to nurses. I wonder if it would be possible to write something in which sea gulls were compared to brisk, managing nurses in uniform, shrill and decisive on the telephone. The telephone—what a delightful invention! The dial—how like a musical box! A box—how like this room and all the rooms in this house and the houses opposite. London, a huge collection of boxes with specimens like me, like him, in them. I am fascinated by my resourceful stillness. I listen instead of looking. A man has just let himself into the room above. He is mooching about the floor. He is lighting his gas fire. Below, a window opens, distantly a motor horn blows, someone is singing. The painter grunts and his brushes clink in the jar. Eighteen-seventy-two—what happened in 1872? Industrialism established, ugly towns, ugly streets like this going up everywhere, education act, free trade, Victoria. Was this a new Elizabethan period? If I can keep this up, I think, I'll get my eye today. An umbrella, when it is open and its frame stiff, would feel as I feel now

"You'd better have a rest," says the painter with a sigh. "You're going to sleep."

"Indeed I'm not," I say. "I was thinking."

And then, when he insists and I get up, he says I have been too still. A person like me ought not to sit still, he says. So he has left my eye for today, he says, and has just been touching up the high light on my boots.

V. S. P.

Crystal Beauty

THE world is not a dreary place,
Nor beauty hard to see—
Tonight I saw a winter-moon
Shine through an ice-bound tree!

RALPH J. DONAHUE

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UNDER THE HILLS: *A Water-Colour by Ethelbert White*

AMONGST the work of contemporary artists, we are sure of finding in that of Mr. Ethelbert White a feeling of confidence, together with a sure grasp of his subject. He comes to it with courage; he sees it as a whole, but allows no temptation to exaggerate his pronounced love for strong colour, nor allows the emphasizing of outline to endanger the balance of his design.

"Under the Hills" begins with a name calculated to engage our interest. It finishes by giving us a satisfying landscape, to which we may bring as much imagination as we please. One could write a story about the homestead and its people; one could imagine all sorts of gnomes and wood-folk living in those darkly wooded hills beyond! The farm is so kindly that it speaks in every breath of home and its joys; and yet what wonderful solitude there must be across those meadowed slopes, and up through those tall trees, where one might tramp and camp and live a life completely unsophisticated and secluded.

The scene has great charm; and the artist has put into it some magnificent colour. The mountainous heights and woods are in splendid purple tones, a fine setting for the homestead with its barns and stackyards, its cool grey walls, and warm red roofs, sheltered and sheltering. Some of the trees are put in with leafage which is almost rosy-gold; and the sky is pearly, in delightful contrast to shadowed purples and browns in the foreground. It is a well-balanced composition; the massing not too heavy, the light well managed, and the pattern, though definite, never hard.

Impressionism

THE spun gold of the sun
Casts mathematical patterns
On the soft whiteness of the
morning snow,
And trees weave lace designs
As they stand motionless with
bare brown boughs
Casting exquisite shadows—
Shadows which gather into deeper,
richer tones,
The slight blue mist
Of the winter air.

MABEL A. BEEKEN

Dr. Johnson Meets George the Third

IN FEBRUARY, 1767, there happened one of the most remarkable incidents of Johnson's life, which gratified his monarchical enthusiasm, and which he loved to relate with all its circumstances, when requested by his friends. This was his being honoured by a private conversation with his Majesty, in the library at the Queen's house. He had frequently visited those splendid rooms and noble collection of books, which he used to say was more numerous and curious than he supposed any person could have made in the time which the King had employed. Mr. Barnard, the librarian, took care that he should have every accommodation that could contribute to his ease and convenience, while indulging his literary taste in that place, so that he had here a very agreeable resource at leisure hours.

His Majesty having been informed of his occasional visits, was pleased to signify a desire that he should be told when Dr. Johnson came next to the library. Accordingly, the next time that Johnson did come, as soon as he was fairly engaged with a book, on which while he sat by the fire, he seemed quite intent, Mr. Barnard stole round to the apartment where the King was, and, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, mentioned that Dr. Johnson was then in the library. His Majesty said he was at leisure, and would go to him; upon which Mr. Barnard took one of the candles that stood on the King's table, and lighted his Majesty through a suite of rooms, till they came to a private door into the library, of which his Majesty had the key. Being entered, Mr. Barnard stepped forward hastily to Dr. Johnson, who was still in a profound study, and whispered him, "Sir, here is the King." Johnson started up, and stood still. His Majesty approached him, and at once was courteously easy.

His Majesty began by observing that he understood he came sometimes to the library; and then mentioned his having heard that the Doctor had been lately at Oxford, and asked him if he was not fond of going thither. To which Johnson answered, that he was indeed fond of going to Oxford sometimes, but was likewise glad to come back again. . . .

His Majesty inquired if he was then writing anything. He answered, he was not, for he had pretty well told the world what he knew, and must now read to acquire more knowledge. The King, as it should seem with a view to urge him to rely on his own stores as an original writer, and to continue his labours, then said: "I do not think you borrow much from anybody." Johnson said, he thought he had already done his part as a writer. "I should have thought so too (said the King), if you had not written so well." Johnson observed to me upon this, that "no man could have paid a handsomer compliment; and it was fit for a king to pay. It was decisive." When asked by another friend at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, whether he made any reply to this high compliment, he answered: "No, sir. When the King had said it, it was to be so. It was not for me to bandy civilities with my Sovereign." Perhaps no man who had spent his whole life in courts could have shown a more nice and dignified sense of true politeness than Johnson did in this instance.—From "The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.," by JAMES BOSWELL.

"The Excellency Of Carmel"

IF THE singers of Israel—psalmists and prophets—exalted Lebanon for its majesty, its summits, its cataracts, its black cedars, and its snows, they praised Carmel for its beauty and richness. These mountains stand, throughout the Hebrew poetry, as the symbols of power and grace. Lebanon has lost some of its stern cedar groves, but no changes of time can materially alter its character. Carmel has lost far more. Its fertility is much lessened, and the rich woods which once clothed the slopes are now thinned, where they have not disappeared. But nothing can impair the beauty of the position of Carmel, with the clear blue sea washing up to its base—the shore and the green plain of Zabulon stretching away on another side, and a billowy expanse of wooded hills retiring inland, closed in by the lustrous roof of an Eastern sky. . . .

As everyone knows the summit of Carmel commands a magnificent expanse of sea; and below that ridge it was that Elijah sat, with his head bowed on his knees, while his servant watched for signs of rain. That servant looked abroad long and patiently over the salt sea and desolated land: and at last he saw only "a little cloud arising out of the sea, no bigger than a man's hand:" and, when he had come down, "the whole heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain." I looked abroad over the same scene this night. The whole mountain side, dressed with blossoms, and flowering shrubs, and fragrant herbs, was receiving the dews of the night. The plain, ready for harvest, lay dim below; the undulating line of the surf just showed where the land and the waters met; and over the very horizon line of the heaving sea—just where that little cloud might have come up—the slender crescent of the young moon was dropping into the waves. Such is my vision of "the excellency of Carmel."—From "Eastern Life, Present and Past," by HARRIET MARTINEAU.

"Lift up your heads"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LIFT up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in" (Psalms 24:9). To the head bowed in sorrow, these words are a strong command. And the promise is great, for the doors of thought swing wide to receive God, who is Life everlasting, and whose unchanging goodness is perceived through Christian Science.

To one who was struggling with the temptation of sorrow over the sudden ceasing of one of earth's dearest relationships, these words assumed new meaning. "For what," she thought, "are the gates referred to, if not the gates of consciousness?"

"I can choose," this student reminded herself, "between Science or suffering on this occasion. I can choose to be faithful to Truth, one thought at a time. I can lift up my head and refuse to hear the world's demand for sorrow, for the sense of irreparable loss, for regret and loneliness. In their place, I can put new inspiration to better endeavor. In place of sorrow, I can feel gratitude for the beauty of this relationship and all it gave me. In place of loss, I can see more of the infinitude of God, whose divine father-motherhood comforts through Christian Science."

With this corrected viewpoint, it was easier to greet each day with courage and resolve, and soon it was found that the morning no longer brought a return of the sense of heaviness and sadness, but rather a sweeter certainty that God is Love.

During this experience, a sentence from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, came with new authority. "Step by step will those who trust Him find that 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble,'" writes Mrs. Eddy on page 444. Certainly, her own life experience tested to the fullest the truth of these priceless words of wisdom. For what is the "step by step" referred to, but thought by thought? Just as in walking we take but one step at a time, so in working out our own salvation from the claims of mortality, as the Bible demands, we are required to think one right thought at a time. It is in proportion to the strength and faithfulness and purity of this moment's thought that the next one gains ascendancy, and so "we constantly ascend in infinite being" (*ibid.*, p. 189).

Even a heart sunk in the mesmerism of grief of long standing can see the logic of choosing a scientific thought-by-thought process which lifts on strong wings, even if gradually, until sorrow is seen, not as an effect of something real, but as only the result of a mistaken sense that Life has mortal limits, whereas, in reality, Life is divine, continuous, indestructible. That good which we love in another individuality is always some manifestation of infinite Love, of its qualities, and from these we can never be separated. Knowing this, even in a small degree, opens the gates of our thought to a heaven of peace and renewed joy.

In working out of any of the claims of matter—sickness, sin, grief, suffering—we may not always find it possible to replace these beliefs instantly with the natural harmony to which man, in God's likeness, is eternally heir. But in moments of temptation—when some human occasion is trying to force us to believe in a power apart from God—the Christian Scientist can instantly protect himself from materiality and its claims. As we stand firmly with the angels of right thinking—spiritual facts—spiritual conviction will entirely displace the specters of fear or sorrow. What we need, in every instance, is greater understanding of the truth of being, the understanding which alone can dispel the shadows of a material sense of existence.

This process was well illustrated to the writer during a storm. The electric lights went off suddenly, plunging the room into complete blackness. Candles were brought which furnished a little light in spots, but left dense shadows. Then an old oil lamp was found and lighted; it banished still more of the darkness. All at once the electric lights came on again, and instantly the entire room was as light as usual. Often our understanding is like the candle and the lamp, furnishing us enough light amid the storms of sense, to reassure us while we work on, waiting with patience for the complete restoration of light in our consciousness, a restoration which follows faithful adherence to the spiritual facts of being.

"I am the light of the world," Jesus tenderly told his followers (John 8:12). "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."

Speaking of this light of Truth, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 557), "Divine Science rolls back the clouds of error with the light of Truth, and lifts the curtain on man as never born and as never dying, but as coexistent with his creator." As thought obeys the heavenly command "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up, ye everlasting doors," it is enabled to receive the illumination of Christ, Truth, which alone truly comforts and sustains.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

"Elevez vos têtes!"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"ÉLEVEZ vos têtes! Élevez-les, portes éternelles, et le roi de gloire entrera" (Psaume 24:9). Pour l'affligé qui courbe la tête, ces paroles sont un commandement plein de force. Et la promesse est grande, car les portes de la pensée s'ouvrent pour accueillir Dieu, la Vie éternelle, dont la Science Chrétienne nous fait percevoir l'immuable bonté.

Ces paroles prirent un sens nouveau pour une personne qui luttait contre la tentation de tristesse causée par la brusque cessation d'un des plus précieux rapports humains. Elle se dit: "Que représentent les portes en question, sinon les portes de la conscience?"

Ensuite elle se remémora les vérités suivantes: "Je puis choisir dans ce cas entre la Science et la souffrance. Je peux choisir d'être fidèle à la Vérité à mesure qu'une pensée se présente. Je puis lever la tête et refuser d'entendre ce que le monde prétend exiger—l'affliction, le sentiment d'une perte irréparable, les regrets, l'isolement. Je peux remplacer cela par une inspiration renouvelée, des efforts meilleurs. Au lieu du chagrin, je puis éprouver de la reconnaissance pour les relations affectueuses qui ont embelli et enrichi mon existence. Au lieu de la perte, je peux voir davantage l'infinitude de Dieu, du divin Père-Mère dont la tendresse nous réconforte par la Science Chrétienne."

Le point de vue ayant été ainsi corrigé, il devint plus facile d'accueillir chaque nouvelle journée avec courage et résolution; on s'aperçut bientôt qu'au lieu de ramener l'abattement et la tristesse, chaque matin apportait la certitude toujours plus douce que Dieu est Amour.

A la même époque, une phrase lue dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, se présenta avec une autorité nouvelle. "Pas à pas ceux qui se confient en Lui trouveront que 'Dieu est pour nous un refuge et une force, un secours dans les détresses, et Il est fort aisé à trouver,'" déclare Mrs. Eddy (p. 444). A coup sûr, la vérité qu'expriment ces précieuses paroles de sagesse fut en tous points mise à l'épreuve dans la carrière de leur auteur. "Pas à pas," en effet, peut se prendre ici dans le sens de "pensée par pensée." En marchant, nous ne faisons qu'un pas à la fois; de même, en travaillant comme le veut la Bible à notre propre salut, en nous affranchissant de la mortalité et de ses prétentions, il suffit que nous pensions une pensée juste à la fois. Dans la mesure où la pensée de l'instant actuel est forte, fidèle et pure, la pensée suivante s'élèvera, de sorte que "nous nous élevons constamment dans l'être infini" (*ibid.*, p. 189).

Même si le cœur s'est longtemps enfoncé dans le mesmérisme du chagrin, on peut voir qu'il est logique de choisir la méthode mentale scientifique qui, pensée par pensée, élève graduellement le disciple comme sur des ailes puissantes; on en arrive alors à tenir le chagrin non pour l'effet d'une chose réelle, mais pour le résultat d'un sens erroné d'après quoi la Vie aurait des limites mortelles, tandis qu'en réalité la Vie est divine, continue, indestructible. Le bien que nous aimons chez notre prochain est toujours une manifestation de l'Amour infini et de ses qualités, dont rien ne peut jamais nous séparer. Savoir cela, fût-ce dans une faible mesure, ouvre les portes de notre pensée à la paix et à la joie du ciel.

Lorsque nous travaillons pour surmonter les prétentions de la matière—maladie, péché, chagrin, souffrance—il ne nous semble pas toujours possible de remplacer instantanément ces croyances par l'harmonie naturelle qui constitue l'éternel apanage de l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu. Mais à l'heure de la tentation—lorsque telle circonstance humaine veut le forcer à croire en une puissance autre que Dieu—le Scientiste Chrétien peut instantanément se protéger contre la matérialité et ses prétentions. Si l'on se tient fermement avec les anges du penser juste,—les faits spirituels,—la conviction spirituelle déplacera complètement les spectres de la crainte ou du chagrin. Ce qu'il nous faut dans tous les cas, c'est une plus grande compréhension de la vérité de l'être, compréhension qui seule peut dissiper les ombres inhérentes au sens matériel de l'existence.

Pour l'auteur de ces lignes, un incident banal illustra fort bien la marche indiquée ci-dessus. Pendant un orage, toutes les lampes électriques s'éteignirent brusquement, et la chambre se trouva plongée dans l'obscurité. On apporta des bougies qui tout en laissant subsister des ombres épaisses, donnèrent par places un peu de lumière. Ensuite on alla quérir une vieille lampe à pétrole qui bannit davantage les ténèbres. Tout à coup l'électricité se ralluma, et à l'instant même la chambre redevint aussi claire que d'habitude. Souvent notre compréhension ressemble aux bougies ou à la lampe: parmi les orages du sens matériel, elle nous donne assez de lumière pour nous rassurer pendant que nous poursuivons notre travail, attendant avec patience que la lumière revienne complètement dans notre conscience. Ce retour à la normalité ne manque pas de se produire si l'on s'attache fidèlement aux faits spirituels de l'être.

A ceux qui le suivaient, Jésus disait avec tendresse: "Je suis la lumière du monde. Celui qui me suit ne marchera pas dans le ténèbres; mais il aura la lumière de la vie" (Jean 8:12).

Concernant cette lumière de la Vérité, Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 557): "La Science divine disperse les nuages de l'erreur avec la lumière de la Vérité, lève le rideau et montre que l'homme ne nâit ni ne meurt jamais, mais qu'il coexiste avec son créateur." Quand la pensée obéit à ce commandement céleste: "Élevez vos têtes! Élevez-les, portes éternelles!" elle peut recevoir l'illumination du Christ, de la Vérité, qui seule réconforte et soutient véritablement.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1938 ☆☆ R

Houses Take Assembly Line Same as Autos

Small Residences for Low Incomes to Sell for $3500

Up in 30 Days

Can Be Added To as Wanted Up to Maximum of $5000 for Complete Unit

The Real Estate Week

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Less than 48 hours after Dr. Walter Gropius, professor of architecture at Harvard, predicted that recovery in the nation awaited the production of homes on a mass basis like automobiles, New England today placed on the market a home built and sold like automobiles, f. o. b. site, financed for about $30 a month, thoroughly modern, put up in 30 days and designed as painstakingly as automobile research laboratories study their new year models.

Today, Dr. Gropius continues his campaigning for pre-fabricated homes made in standard units and built at the factory with the opening of a series of lectures at John Hancock Hall. Meanwhile, almost around the corner in his Beacon Hill office, Royal Barry Wills, Boston specialist in small home designing, takes the initial steps in an unprecedented effort in New England to put at the disposal of low-incomed families a livable, highly insulated and fully equipped home for $3500, exclusive of land.

Not only will the newly developed New England home fulfil President Roosevelt's demands for low-cost homes to house the millions of families subsisting on less than $2000 a year, but also it will be designed along frugal and practical Yankee lines to provide for future expansion at a minimum of cost as the family needs and pocketbooks expand.

Many Convenient Accessories

Proving the Dr. Gropius theory that the building of homes in standard units constructed at the factory "will bring the economical advantages of machinery to the housing industry," the Wills home, cleverly designed to give charm and dignity to the small structure, will include in its $3500 sales price such modern requirements as "built-in clothes hampers, inlaid linoleum, crack-proof ceilings and walls, dining alcove with a bay window, completely equipped kitchen, exceptional closet space and living-room walls of country pine.

Triple insulation, the latest rectangular-shaped washing machine which feeds through a bulls-eye door, an electric or gas refrigerator as well as a gas stove, a built-in ironing board and an electric kitchen clock are part of the equipment that goes with the initial price of the house. Although small in exterior dimensions, the home interior obtains an appearance of roominess by skillful arrangement of the rooms.

To enumerate . . . the living room, 11 feet by 16 feet, is extended further by a dining alcove at one end with a bay window. The kitchen is 11 feet long. The larger of two bedrooms will take twin beds adequately and the smaller bedroom a double bed. Besides two closets for the master bedroom, there is one large closet for the small bedroom, a broom closet in the kitchen, linen closet, wood closet for the fireplace and a card-table closet.

Triple Insulation

Triple insulation is provided by rock wool, fiber board and a double paper blanket. Walls and ceilings are fiber board tile, a new development. Automatic gas heating is planned with furnaces below the floor, although there is no conventional cellar. It is possible, however, at any time to add a cellar, if the owner desires.

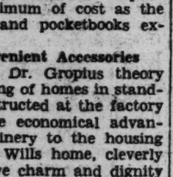
Due to thorough insulation, heating costs for the Wills home are estimated at $60 to $70 a year.

The roof is constructed to withstand 20 years' wear without reshingling. Outstanding importance is

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Clearing late this afternoon, followed by generally fair and colder weather tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight slightly below freezing; continued cold Saturday night; southeasterly winds, shifting to moderate to fresh west and northwest.

Maine: Rain in the south and rain changing to snow in the north portion tonight, colder tonight; Saturday generally fair and colder except possibly snow flurries in the north portion.

New Hampshire: Generally fair and colder in the south and rain or snow and colder in the north portion tonight; Saturday generally fair and colder except snow flurries in the north portion.

Vermont: Rain changing to snow and colder tonight, Saturday generally fair and colder except snow flurries in the north portion.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and colder tonight and Saturday, except snow flurries in the west portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west or northwest winds over the south and central portion and southeast or east gales over the extreme north portion, becoming westerly and diminishing tonight and fair weather tonight and Saturday except rain over the extreme north portion early tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	34	Minneapolis	-4	-4
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	46	78
Chicago	18	16	New York	48	42
Denver	14	14	Norfolk	54	48
Helena	20	20	Philadelphia	44	40
Kansas City	10	10	St. Louis	16	16
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	44	42
Miami	74	72	Washington	42	42

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 7.
B—Minimum, Jan. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:34 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 3:58 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

Stearns to Run For U. S. Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 7

Foster Stearns, son of Frank W. Stearns, close friend of the late President Coolidge, plans to run for the Senate from New Hampshire this year, it was learned here today. He intends to seek the Republican nomination for the seat now held by Senator Fred H. Brown (D) unless that nomination should be sought by Representative Charles W. Tobey, in which case Mr. Stearns is expected to go after Mr. Tobey's House seat. Mr. Stearns who is in Washington today would make no comment but his friends are definite in predicting his entry into national politics.

Foster Stearns, who was named Massachusetts State Librarian by the late Governor McCall, is now a member of the New Hampshire Legislature and a member of the newly appointed National Republican Committee on Program. He served with distinction in the A. E. F. as first lieutenant in the 16th infantry.

Sit-Down Tactics To Push Labor Bill Causes R. I. Rift

BULLETIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7—The Rhode Island Senate this afternoon unanimously passed the $700,000 unemployment relief bill which previously had been adopted by the House. A delegation of workers urging its passage which was in the galleries cheered.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7—Workers of Rhode Island, who had given up their differences last month to unite upon a state legislative program, were split today by efforts of some of them to compel adoption of the legislation by use of "sit-down" tactics.

Leaders of the State Federation of Labor and Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket, R. I., today dissociated themselves from the sit-down movement and refused to participate, leaving the Committee for Industrial Organization members as its only adherents.

Joseph T. Cahir, vice-president of the Federation and chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Rhode Island, which staged a demonstration at the State House in behalf of the workers' program yesterday afternoon, declared that, although the demonstration was sponsored by the League, the sit-down which followed "was not authorized." He said his group would not appear today, having planned only a one-day demonstration.

Nearly 500 workers, mostly woolen and worsted mill operatives from this city, returned this morning and took up seats in the Senate galleries. Only C. I. O. leaders were with them.

One of them, Joseph Sylvia, organizer of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, said the group would "concentrate" on obtaining Senate passage of the $700,000 relief bill which passed the House earlier this week. He said they would "return to the State House daily until it is passed."

The sit-downers left the State House yesterday afternoon after staging a "mock session" in the Senate and House chambers.

Icy Streets Halt Milk? Dairymen Don Skates

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 7 (AP)—Customers of one Portland dairyman had their morning's milk on time, or a little earlier today, despite icy street conditions caused by a 30-mile southeast gale.

Equipped with skates, one dealer found it speedier and easier to make the milk deliveries.

N.E. Waterway Outlay Is Set At $6,991,346

Army Engineers Urge That Be Spent on Harbor and River Work

3 States Named

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The chief of army engineers told Congress today nearly $7,000,000 could be spent profitably on improvement of New England rivers and harbors during the year beginning July 1, 1938.

This amount, however, did not include funds for flood controls proposed under the interstate flood control compacts on the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers due "to nonfulfillment of conditions of local cooperation."

Largest share of the total of $6,991,346 recommended for New England was for Massachusetts. The Bay State would receive $4,625,346, more than half of which the army engineers proposed to spend on the Cape Cod Canal.

Profitable expenditures in Connecticut were estimated at $1,558,500 and in Rhode Island at $807,500.

The report contained no recommendations for expenditures in Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont during the fiscal year 1939.

In addition to the $2,563,000 alloted for dredging the Cape Cod Canal, the report contained recommendations for:

Massachusetts

Boston—$1,026,000 to dredge the channel from South Boston to the Commonwealth Pier in East Boston to 40 feet.

Town River, Quincy—$319,480 for dredging, with local authorities contributing an additional $136,920.

Weymouth Fore River—$232,746 for dredging a 27-foot channel and removing rock ledges.

Scituate Harbor—$139,560 for dredging.

Pollock Rip Shoals, Nantucket Sound—$50,000 for maintenance dredging.

Cross Rip Shoals—$7500, maintenance dredging.

Edgartown Harbor—$11,175 to complete dredging, with $10,000 contributed by local authorities.

New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor—$80,385 to complete a turning basin and dredging the channel, with $20,385 contributed by local authorities.

Cuttyhunk Harbor—$45,500 for channel dredging, with $19,500 contributed by local authorities.

Fall River Harbor—$40,000 for maintenance dredging.

Taunton River—$60,000 to dredge a channel from Dighton to Taunton.

General surveys in the Boston district—$50,000.

Rhode Island

Newport Harbor—$37,500 to complete the channel at the ends and on the east side of Goat Island.

Providence River and Harbor—$770,000 to dredge an approach channel and for rock removal.

Connecticut

New London Harbor—$10,000 to complete maneuvering area west of the main channel and south of Winthrop cove.

Thames River—$820,000 to complete the channel above Allyn's Point.

Connecticut River below Hartford—$150,000 to construct dikes, training walls and for dredging.

Duck Island Harbor—$50,000 to dredge behind breakwaters.

New Haven Harbor—$74,000 to dredge the upper end of the main channel and the Quinnipiac River below Ferry Street.

Milford Harbor—$31,000 to complete eight-foot channel and anchor-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Graduated Income Tax Plan Advised by R. I. Governor

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7—With a call for a graduated state income tax and a variety of other new legislation, Gov. Robert E. Quinn opened the 1938 session of the Rhode Island Legislature this week.

Of the 17 chief recommendations made in his address to the House and Senate, several had been expected and others were proposed for the first time. Passage of a state civil service act and of an act similar to the Wagner labor relations act had been suggested earlier. On the other hand, his call for a permanent program of highway safety, increase in penalties for drunken drivers and raising the age at which automobile operators may obtain licenses from 16 to 18 were offered for the first time.

"I still believe in the wisdom and justice of President Roosevelt's program," the Governor declared, "for I know that the purpose behind it is designed to provide a more widespread security for the masses of American people."

Pointing out that the graduated income tax would impose a greater burden on the wealthy than on the poor, the Governor declared:

"That is as it should be."

Governor Quinn suggested a sliding income tax schedule with the maximum rate 5 per cent on incomes of more than $25,000, but did not go any further into details of the proposal.

Welfare Economics

To reduce the cost of administering relief, the Governor urged creation of a new division in the Department of Public Welfare, in which all relief matters would be confined. By co-ordinating the various bureaus in this division, duplication of effort would be eliminated and expenses brought down, the Governor said.

Many of the reform proposals advanced by labor were incorporated in the Governor's recommendations, including liberalization of the compensation law, and passage of a mandatory industrial safety code.

A fight that was waged several

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Gov. Hurley Reprimands Radio Editor on Charge

In Boston Today

Hurley Censures Talk by Bickford

A sharp reprimand was given Leland Bickford, editor of the Yankee News Service, by Gov. Charles F. Hurley today. The Governor came to the defense of State Senator William H. McSweeney of Salem. Mr. Bickford in a talk in Worcester yesterday had charged the Senator with voting for the Governor's bill to repeal pre-primary conventions on promise of being rewarded with a judgeship.

Today the Governor said Mr. Bickford's assertion was false. "Senator McSweeney," the Governor said, "is an able legislator, a distinguished attorney who would be a credit to the bench of Massachusetts."

The Governor said he would not call Mr. Bickford before him at this time, but told newspapermen: "It would be interesting to have Mr. Bickford tell about his last visit to me and what his proposition to me was." He declined to amplify his cryptic remark.

To this Mr. Bickford replied that he had been in the Governor's office but twice, that the first time was to talk with him about dog racing and to ask him to see some persons who

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

Baylies Replies To J. Roosevelt

Quick to reply today to James Roosevelt's statement that what the New England textile industry needs is modernized machinery was Lincoln Baylies, director and former president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. He asserted that the real need is for equalized wages between the North and the South.

The President's son, vacationing for a week at his new home in Framingham, stated last night that obsolete machinery is a major factor in the dilemma now facing New England cotton mills.

"This statement is unsound and confusing," countered Mr. Baylies; "low wages in the South, at times only half those in the North, make sound competition impossible. The differential in favor of the South is now approximately $4 a week."

The President's son, added Mr. Baylies, "is to be commended for the interest he shows in his adopted state, but certainly he should bear in mind that there is one big shadow across the path of industrial Massachusetts. The shadow is the attempt being made by southern Governors to capitalize the low wage possibilities of their constituents."

Tsuyama Maru Brings Big Cargo

In from Japan, the Philippine Islands and Philadelphia this morning with the largest cargo brought to Boston by any Japanese vessel in recent months, the Tsuyama Maru tied up before 8 a. m. at the Army Base.

Her skipper, Capt. Y. Hamada, had—contrary to the usual custom of Japanese freighters—brought her through the Cape Cod Canal in order to save four hours, steaming and so be in time for the beginning of the longshoremen's day at eight o'clock. Rain, however, prevented discharge of her cargo, more than half of which came from the Philippines.

In her holds were 525 tons of sardine meal—used for fertilizer—which was loaded in Japan; 450 tons of coconut oil in bulk, and quantities of hemp, taken on in the Philippines, and other shipments bringing the total cargo up to 1132 tons.

Antonia Due To Dock Sunday

Making her first trip to Boston this season, the Cunard-White Star liner Antonia is making exceptionally fast time for this period of the year, according to radio advices received today. With 52 passengers from Liverpool and Cobh she is expected to dock at 7 a. m. on Sunday.

The Antonia operates on the Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal route in the summer season, but while the St. Lawrence is closed by ice she is to make several runs on the Boston and New York, and the Halifax and New York routes.

Fourteen of her passengers will debark here on Sunday and the remainder will proceed to New York.

Farnum Seeks News of Revere

Like many other Bostonians, George R. Farnum, who has gained attention as attorney for the Finance Commission in several of its investigations, likes to read the newspapers.

On the way into his office at 6 Beacon Street this morning, Mr. Farnum bought several papers. Ordinarily, this would be a commonplace, but this morning it was different.

For three weeks the attorney has been on a trip to Mexico—as much out of touch with Boston affairs as a South Sea Islander. He looked through the local pages today, therefore, with more than ordinary interest.

"As one interested in suppressing crime, I sought to find out what has become of the Revere investigation, about which there was considerable hullabaloo and sensational publicity when I left three weeks ago," he said, later.

"I was unable to find a line about it in any of the papers. It looks as though the inquiry is over.

"In fact, most of our intelligent and disinterested observers thought from the beginning that the various law enforcement agencies who were temporarily active would never really get together in any comprehensive clean-up of the crime, vice and rackets which have been the curse of this city.

"There appeared to be no serious pretense of co-operation until a gangster was murdered in broad daylight in the principal thoroughfare of a neighboring community. Since then, I am informed, that there has been another murder right in the heart of Boston. I am surprised to learn both killers are still at large.

"Dewey has now become district attorney of New York and is making that metropolis a hot place for thugs. Under present circumstances, it looks as though Boston is a fairly safe haven for them. It will be a tragic mistake, for which the community will in the end pay dearly, if citizens of Boston do not wake up to the gravity of the situation and demand a thoroughgoing and politically free clean-up modelled after Dewey's activities in purging New York."

Watermelons From Cuba Here

Watermelons from Cuba and rhubarb from Quebec are offered in Boston markets this week end. The watermelons are fully ripened and are said to be notable for their flavor. The price is from $2.25 to $2.50 apiece. The hothouse rhubarb is offered at 25 cents a pound.

Meat prices have worked slightly further down during the week and in many cases are now at the lowest levels in months. Compared with a week ago sirloin roasts, with the bone, have dropped four cents a pound in chain stores, rib roasts have gone down two cents, chuck roasts six cents and fresh hams two cents.

Pork loins for winter dinner roasts are now offered at from 21 to 25 cents a pound. Porterhouse steaks are 75 cents a pound and pot roasts cut from chuck are 25 and 30 cents a pound. Baby lamb from Greenfield averages around $1 a pound.

New green cabbage from the South, for the boiled dinner, has arrived now and is offered at six cents a pound, and the crisp, curly Savoy cabbage is also available at 10 cents a pound.

Chelsea Pay Cut Partly Restored

It's truly a "happy new year" for the 600 city employees of Chelsea, who were told today by Mayor Edward J. Voke that another 2 per cent of their pay cuts will be restored as of Jan. 1.

In the City Hall, employees were jubilant. Hereafter, instead of having 10 per cent taken out of their basic pay from April to October (averaging 5 per cent a year), they will have only 3 per cent deducted each week throughout the year.

While police, firemen, clerks and messengers extended congratulations to each other, taxpayers who heard the news wondered how the added expense of several hundred thousand dollars will be met. Mayor Voke, however, left the answer for later.

"I'm working on the 1938 budget now," he said, "and it is not yet finished."

Unions Seek To Ease Curb On Picketing

Move Heads Legislative Program for State A. F. of L.

Taylor at Helm

Efforts to eliminate municipal curbs on peaceful persuasion by organized labor in connection with strikes and lockouts will constitute a major feature of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor legislative campaign on Beacon Hill this year.

Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-treasurer and legislative agent of the federation, today revealed he will file within the next few days a bill under which labor will be allowed to conduct peaceful persuasion activities without interference from local officials.

Mr. Taylor explained that a state law now exists guaranteeing to labor the right of peaceful persuasion, such as picketing and the carrying of signs. Yet this law is made ineffective, he charged, through municipal ordinances restricting this right.

Cites Varied Rulings

For instance, he explained, some communities make it unlawful for more than one or two pickets to be in line. Others force pickets to carry on their peaceful persuasion more than 200 yards away from the plant being picketed.

Others limit the size and character of signs organized labor representatives may carry on the picket line, he said.

Under the legislation to be filed, cities and towns will be prohibited from passing restricting ordinances in regard to peaceful persuasion activities.

Mr. Taylor revealed that organized labor will concentrate all its forces on Beacon Hill this year to force through this legislation.

Auto License Stand

Only one other new major proposal will be made by the federation this year. That measure provides for repeal of the statutory requirement making it mandatory for the registrar of motor vehicles to revoke for life the license of a driver involved in a fatal accident.

The federation's bill would eliminate the mandatory feature of the law and make the statute permissive instead. Under it, the registrar of motor vehicles would conduct a hearing 30 hours after the accident to determine whether the driver was guilty of negligence and therefore at fault. If found guilty, his license would be revoked for life.

Mr. Taylor said the legislation is being filed to protect bus drivers and truck drivers who are members of unions, pointing out that one of their members, through no fault of his own, may be involved in a fatal accident. Loss of his license means loss of work. Thus, Mr. Taylor said, the federation is planning a concerted drive for the bill's passage.

Legislative Plans

Other than these measures the federation will present no new major proposals this year, having enjoyed considerable success during the past three years. Now the federation is attempting to obtain legislative approval of bills which have been defeated annually by previous General Courts.

Among the reintroduced labor measures will be the annual appeal for repeal of the Teachers Oath Law. Last year the repeal bill was adopted by the legislature, but was

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Waitt Sentenced In Larceny Case

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of the Suffolk Superior Court today sentenced Henry A. Waitt, former treasurer of the Massachusetts Motor Car Company on Commonwealth Avenue, who pleaded guilty to charges of larceny amounting to $38,000 from his company, to four to five years in the State Prison.

According to a statement by Samuel Lewis, counsel for Mr. Waitt, he told the court that 90 per cent of the money that Mr. Waitt had retained was spent on bets for horse-racing. However, Judge Fosdick stated that this "shouldn't add or detract from his offense. The Commonwealth is in partnership with the track."

The grand jury indicted Mr. Waitt on several charges of larceny.

Proposal by Tobin To Divert Gas Tax Meets Opposition

© Underwood

Henry F. Long
(Above) Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation in Massachusetts

Henry I. Harriman
(Below) Former President of United States Chamber of Commerce

Long Says Plan Would Not Meet Deficit Of $11,000,000

Calls Sales Tax Only Solution

Harriman Insists Gas Fund Be Used Only for Road Purposes

Quick opposition formed today to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's proposal to divert gasoline tax receipts toward meeting the $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 shortage faced by Boston this year.

Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, and nationally recognized tax authority, asserted he had exhaustively examined the possibilities of gas tax diversion and that the highest amount Boston could expect from this source, even though the entire $19,000,000 be diverted and not a penny used for roads, would be $3,000,000. This figure was arrived at on the basis of dispensing the gas tax money to the cities and towns in the proportions on which they now pay state taxes. He said a sales tax was the only solution for the problem.

Harriman Opposed

Strenuous objection of a different nature also came from Henry I. Harriman, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, public utility leader and the man who as chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Commission made the original proposal for a gas tax 10 years ago.

He emphatically asserted that gas tax money should be restricted to road use. He had no particular objection to gas tax money being used in Boston, but insisted it should be used for specific highway projects, not given in lump sum for general municipal purposes as Mayor Tobin proposed as a surprise at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon yesterday.

Mr. Harriman's view was seconded by Norman H. MacDonald, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, who said he did not believe his organization would change its previous stand against gas tax diversion for uses other than on highways.

More Sales Tax Talk

Giving the problem a little broader focus, Samuel H. Wragg, president of the state Senate, today told the 10th annual meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association that "during the present session of the Legislature you will hear a great deal about a sales tax."

He added that nobody really wants a sales tax, "but how else can the costs of state and municipal government be met?"

From this and from other hints current around the State House since the session convened it has been concluded that the special commission named by the last session to study possible revenue changes and economies in the state will recommend a sales tax as the way to relieve state property owners.

It is estimated that of the $360,000,000 raised annually to support all the various units of government in Massachusetts not less than $200,000,000 comes from real estate.

Tobin's Proposal

In connection with Mr. Long's figures on gas tax diversion, it is presumed that Mayor Tobin would ask for a share of diversion much greater than an allotment based on a proportion of state taxes, for Boston already receives between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 a year as its share of gas tax allotments made to cut down the amount paid as state tax.

Mayor Tobin did not care to publicly take issue with the State Tax Commissioner today, but an examination of his remarks at the Chamber yesterday clearly indicates he will, if he decides to go ahead with his gas tax diversion plan, ask for an amount to meet the $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 deficit he foresees for 1938.

His plea would be based on the grounds that in the eight years the State has collected gasoline taxes, Boston has benefitted from expenditures of only $50,000. During this time, the Mayor may point out, Boston has been handling 30 per cent of the State's auto traffic.

Sales Tax Proposal

Commissioner Long's mention of a sales tax as the only possible means for relieving property owners in Boston and the state will be received with wide interest. The Commissioner said he had arrived at his conclusion after extended study of all possible revenues in the Commonwealth.

He estimated that a two per cent sales tax would raise between $35,000,00 and $45,000,000 a year. If this were diverted to the cities and towns on the basis of state tax contributions it would probably—although estimates are not exact—almost raise the amount needed by Mayor Tobin.

Previous proposals for a sales tax in Massachusetts, it was recalled today, have aroused intense opposition from merchants, particularly the larger Boston stores. It is claimed that a sales tax is not only inequitable in that it loads the heaviest burden on those least able to pay, and reduces buying power, but also greatly complicates the bookkeeping of merchants.

Diversion Opposed

Capt. E. C. Benway, manager of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, was one of the first to object today to any attempt to divert gas tax money from highway uses. Cap-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Shake-Up Started In Highway Work, Gov. Cross Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 7—Drastic reorganization of the Highway Department, which, according to the report of Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley, could save the State of Connecticut millions of dollar annually, is already in progress, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross declared today as the last part of the commissioner's report was made public.

Loose handling of funds by State Highway Department bureaus has resulted in "serious loss" to Connecticut, Mr. Hurley declared in his report, which was released for publication as Attorney-General Charles McLaughlin and State's Attorney Lorin W. Willis of Fairfield County prepared to confer on the Merritt Parkway land deals situation—in which too high prices are said to have been paid for the right of way in some places.

The report, which asserted that the entire State Highway Department, under Commissioner John A. Macdonald, shows evidences of "haphazard" handling of funds, "woeful" lack of co-ordination and "callous disregard" of specifications, was requested by Governor Cross—who reappointed Commissioner Macdonald, a Republican, in 1935.

Took Job in 1937

Mr. Hurley, a Democrat, became head of the new Public Works Department in 1937, when it was set up to handle construction of public buildings. A slip in the law was interpreted by former Attorney General Edward J. Daly to mean that the new commissioner also had control over construction of roads.

Mr. Macdonald, the last of the Republican heads of major departments of the state government retained from pre-Cross administrations, had no comment to make on the report today.

The Hurley report pointed out that under the existing system, out of $26,004,384 available to the Highway Department from recurring revenues such as motor vehicle taxes, in the present biennium, only $2,400,000 can be allotted for new trunkline construction, the rest going into administration, maintenance, statutory grants and principal and interest charges.

Inefficiency Charged

In the case of construction carried out recently, the report listed numerous instances of alleged inefficiency and lack of proper inspection before acceptance of work from contractors.

Mr. Hurley proposed a new scheme of organization with a single deputy commissioner and six section chiefs caring for: project planning; construction; maintenance; traffic study and safety budget and accounting and state and town aid.

He also urged an inventory and classification of Connecticut highways, which he declared is essential to determine the treatment required to keep them in condition.

"A long range plan must be prepared," he insisted, "in co-operation with the Safety and Traffic Section, so that the traffic demands may be met."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"Playboy of the Western World," by John M. Synge. Also "The Rising of the Moon," by Lady Gregory. Presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players. Featuring Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields, P. J. McCormick, Maureen Delaney, Udolphus Wright, May Craig and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Colonial—
Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Edna His Wife," dramatization of the novel by Margaret Ayer Barnes. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.

Movies

Boston—

"A Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, George Burns and Gracie Allen. 10 a. m.; 1:04, 4:06, 7:12, 10:10. Also "Tarzan's Revenge," with Glenn Morris and Eleanor Holm. 11:40 a. m.; 3:52, 8:56, 9.

State and Orpheum—
"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

University—
Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "It's Love I'm After." 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Dinner at the Ritz," with Annabella and Paul Lukas. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Hub—
Sally Eilers in "Lady Behave!" with Neil Hamilton. 9:30 a. m.; 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Non-Stop New York," with Anna Lee and John Loder. 10:50 a. m.; 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan on Broadway," featuring Warner Oland. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," with Mischa Auer. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

South Station—
"A Man Without a Country," Mickey Mouse, "The Alpine Climber," "Star Reporter in Hollywood," latest news reels and other shorts.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Trement—
"Coronation in Color." 12:10, 4:05, 8. "The Great Ziegfeld," starring William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. 9 a. m.; 12:55, 4:50, 8:40.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Barbara Stanwyck in "Red Salute," 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Give Me Your Heart," featuring Kay Francis. 1:05, 4:05, 6:55, 10:05.

Metropolitan—
Simone Simon, Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love and Hisses." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Ella Logan, Tex Jim Lewis and his cowboys, Allen and Kent, The Ghezzis, and others.

Uptown—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "First Lady," with Kay Francis. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Exeter—
Robert Montgomery in "Live, Love and Learn." 3:35, 6:25, 9:20. Also "Dangerously Yours," featuring Cesar Romero and Phyllis Brooks. 2:20, 5:10, 8:05.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Brookline Bird Club—
Meeting for the election of new officers; reports and movies. Brookline Public Library, Washington Street. 8.

Keith Memorial—
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 10:17 a. m., 1:21, 4:25, 7:29, 10:16. Stage: Ethel Waters with Eddie Mallory and his swing band, and their "Swing Harlem Swing" revue.

Scollay and Modern—
"True Confession," featuring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore. Scollay: 10 a. m.; 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," with Phil Regan, Ann Dvorak, Tamara and Henry Armetta. Scollay: 11:20 a. m.; 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m.; 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Love on Toast," with Stella Ardler, John Payne and Isabel Jewell. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:05, 6:25, 8:45. Also "Missing Witness," with John Litel, Dick Purcell and Jean Dale. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55.

Twentieth Century Association—
A talk on the Scandinavian Countries by Miss Alfrieda M. Mosher, 3 Joy Street, Beacon Hill. 1.

Tomorrow

Children's Museum—
Meetings of the Senior Nature Sketch Club and the Mineral Club. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 10.

Sonata Players Win Ovation

The Arts in Boston

Adolph Busch, violinist, and Rudolph Serkin, pianist, began last night in Jordan Hall a series of three recitals in which they are playing all ten of Beethoven's violin sonatas. This opening program contained the first and third sonatas, from opus 12, and, between them, the last sonata, op. 96, in G major. An excellent arrangement, contrasting the early and the later Beethoven and providing a lively closing number. The audience, although of only moderate size, was musically alert. It greeted the players with exceptional warmth, and after each item it rewarded them with prolonged handclapping, stamping and cheers.

The enthusiasm was deserved. This is an altogether exceptional team, notable for precision, tone quality, balance, rhythmic vitality and complete mutuality. Mr. Busch's abilities were already known to Boston, but he made a better impression last night than he had formerly done with orchestra. Mr. Serkin is a newcomer, but he is in every respect the peer of the violinist in chamber music. He has a prodigious technique, a tone of great beauty and a subtle grace of phrasing. It was his amazing legato that most of all helped this pair of artists to overcome the essential handicap of music written for two naturally antipathetic instruments. Under his fingers the percussive instrument became lyric.

But after all, the mutual musicianly understanding of the players was what gave their performance its final quality of artistic revelation. Their remaining appearances, on Jan. 18 and Feb. 1, will be eagerly awaited. L. A. S.

The Abbey Players in a New Bill

No ructions marred the progress of "The Playboy of the Western World" last evening at the Copley Theater. What a contrast with the first night of the Abbey Players in Boston, the time they opened the newly built Plymouth Theater. Only when part of the audience had been ejected did the Irish players feel at home in a strange country. With zest they started the first act over again and all went swimmingly save for a shout now and again: "County Mayo people aren't like that at all!" 'Twas a County Mayo man speaking, or the son of one, born in Boston likely.

There's many of us now who know that the people of Synge's play are like that in every corner of the world. "The Playboy" is to be a classic, surely, for it has universal implications for all its flavors of peat smoke and mists. A browbeaten youth suddenly asserts himself, clouts his father, runs away and brags of his prowess, is surprised to find himself taken at his own valuation, and at the end is a man to lead his father around. Behave like a worm and you'll be treated as one.

The gold of the play is in its glorified talk. Dull people there are who object to Synge's transmutation of his characters into poets. But the artist legitimately may pass all his materials through the alembic of his imagination. That is his reason for being. Deny him that and we shall have no artist.

So Shawn comes in out of the night and chants: "I could hear the cows breathing and sighing in the stillness of the air, and not a step moving any place from this gate to the bridge." Then in that grand love scene between Christy and Pegeen in the second act: "It's well you know it's a lonesome thing to be passing small towns with the lights shining sideways when the night is down, or going in strange places with a dog noising before you and a dog noising behind. . . ."

A fine, full-flavored performance of all this do the Irish Players be giving. Arthur Shields shows forth the whole ache and joyfulness of Christy's ascent in his own estimation, while Rai Mooney makes her descent from Pegeen's bite and self-sufficiency at the first to her mornful outcery at the end: "Oh, my grief, I've lost him surely. I've lost the only playboy of the western world!"

Maureen Delany is like a cornerstone to this performance with her bland Widow Quinn, and F. J. McCormick is another solid note with his strong feeling for Christy's father. Always in the mood of the scene are these players and their worthy likes in the company. All the ripeness of their interpretation of "The Playboy" carried over into their revival of "The Rising of the Moon," by Lady Gregory, which closed the evening. E. C. S.

"Love and Hisses"

How are you on the subject of Simone Simon? Because with this point will rest to a major degree your enjoyment of "Love and Hisses," the new musical film at the Metropolitan Theater. We found it an ingratiating bit of entertainment which decidedly benefits by the little French pouter pigeon's turning skylark. Her petite voice has a certain Gallic sort of sweetness which is not at all unpleasant to the ear. In fact, "Love and Hisses" marks Mlle. Simon's most successful American film since "Girl's Dormitory," even though one is still sometimes at a loss to know whether she is talking French or English.

The plot and most of the humor are supplied by those two ribbing rascals, Mrs. Bernie's little boy, Ben, and Mrs. Winchell's little boy, Walter. The two lads simply refuse to grow up. When Mr. Winchell disdains to publicize Mr. Bernie's French songstress discovery, the latter plans a hoax by which the columnist is duped into taking the lady under his personal care. Mr. Winchell discovers the trick, pays back in kind but of course everything ends with a mutual exchange of orchids, not to mention an orange blossom or two thrown in for the heroine and Dick Baldwin, her songwriting boy friend. Bert Lahr, Joan Davis, some vaudeville acts, several good song numbers and generally praiseworthy production and direction do the picture no harm.

Chief salutations in "Salute to 1938," the stage show, are delivered by Ella Logan, who introduced a Scotch burr into swing singing. Miss Logan, warmly received yesterday, is accompanied by some good dance numbers, especially the Allen and Kent Foursome, acrobats, a sharpshooter, a cowboy band and, unfortunately, a trained dog act.

"You're a Sweetheart"

"You're a Sweetheart" which arrived officially at the Keith Memorial Theater yesterday, together with Ethel Waters on the stage, is a variant of the shoestring producer yarn in which backstage doings furnish both the plot and the excuse for an occasional production number, with Alice Fay handling the vocals. Miss Fay, a young woman who wrinkles her nose when crooning, is the star of a musical revue produced by Ken Murray.

Mr. Murray decides, upon the advice of a waiter who once studied behaviorism at college, to make the public want his show by keeping them away from it. Producers in film musicals have such odd quirks. George Murphy, as the bright lad, pretends to be an Oklahoma millionaire in love with Miss Fay and is to buy out the house every night for the first week. The ensuing publicity is everything that a press agent's heart could desire but the plot almost fouls when vicious former employees begin making nasty attempts to verify the "millionaire's" identity.

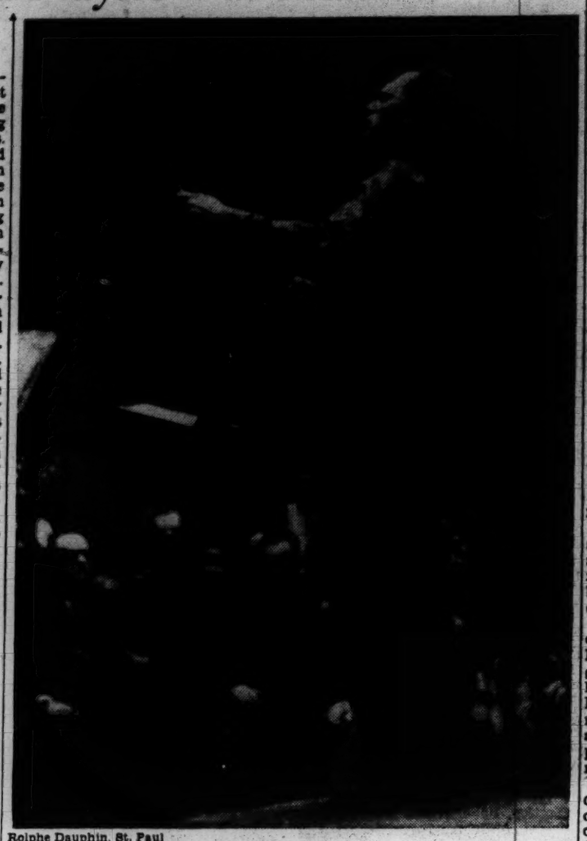
"You're a Sweetheart" is unobjectionable, undistinguished and a little tiresome now and then. We could have stood a good deal more of Mr. Murphy's dancing and somewhat less of Mr. Murray and his stooge, Oswald.

Ethel Waters is an old favorite with this department. In the Memorial stage show, she again demonstrates her talents, repeating, among other songs, "Stormy Weather." Eddie Mallory has a first-rate band and there are the usual expertly performed dance routines of Negro shows.

"Missing Witnesses"

Headline hunting has often proved both profitable and artistically rewarding for the Warner Brothers. Unfortunately, "Missing Witnesses," which came to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday, is far below such previous efforts as "They Won't Forget" or "Black Legion." It begins among the editorials and ends up in the Help Wanted column. What might have been an enlightening account of the recent Dewey prosecutions of New York's restaurant rackets turns into a stupid cops-and-robbers melodrama in which the brutal, hardboiled detective with the kindergarten mentality and a rubber hose complex is the hero. John Litel, Dick Purcell and Jean Dale are the principals.

Stupid would be too harsh an adjective for "Love on Toast," the companion feature. It's just silly. John Payne is a soda jerker who wins a male beauty contest which he did not enter, but finally falls in with the idea, not to mention Stella Ardler, the publicity woman responsible. Isabel Jewell and Luis Alberni are among the pleasant people who wasted their efforts on this one. J. D. B.



Roiphe Dauphin, St. Paul

Daniele Amfitheatrof

Guest Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Concerts of Next Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday

Rigid Curb Put On Beano Games In Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7—Beano games operating every night in downtown establishments have been closed by Mayor Roger L. Putnam in one of his first official acts as the new chief executive of Springfield.

Licenses for beano, subject entirely to the approval of the mayor, have been renewed for only a few games, characterized by Mr. Putnam as "occasional" and not in the Main Street section. They include two under church auspices and a third sponsored by a fraternal organization, each one conducted only one night in the week.

Mr. Putnam said it would be his policy to allow beano only for charitable organizations conducting the game on their own premises instead of rented halls. The ban closed four large beano halls in Main Street.

Operators of the establishments and the owners of the real estate affected pleaded with Mr. Putnam for reconsideration of his decision, but the new mayor stood by his decision.

Mr. Putnam has relinquished many of his duties as president of the Package Machinery Company to give the time necessary to carry on his public job. He has set aside an hour and a half in the morning to meet the public and is devoting the afternoon to conferences with department heads and to committee meetings.

The new administration has encountered a stumbling block at the outset in a deadlock of the Board of Aldermen of the bicameral City Council. Four Republicans and four Democrats comprise the board and the desire of each party group to obtain the majority of important posts has created a stalemate which three caucuses have failed to end.

Two of the Republicans served in the previous administration. They contend that one of these members should be president of the board in deference to his experience while the other would be chosen to either the Board of Supervisors or the City Property Committee.

The Democrats maintain, with Mr. Putnam's support, that in as much as the municipal election for mayor established a Democratic majority, the mayor should have a member of his party as first assistant.

Action by the Board of Supervisors and routine approval of bills is delayed by the deadlock, the Supervisors being faced with the necessity of approving a PWA contract for the flood protection program within a week.

In his inaugural message Mr. Putnam said public relief would be the municipal problem receiving his closest attention. Turning to face the City Council members seated behind him, Mr. Putnam said they should avoid exercising political influence to obtain welfare aid for families.

Mr. Putnam submitted an order at the first City Council meeting forming a committee of three City Council members and eight citizens as an Industrial Development Committee. Its purpose will be to bring new industry into Springfield, an objective which Mr. Putnam made a keynote of his campaign.

Personal Mail Flood Curbed by Gov. Aiken

By the Associated Press

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 7

Hereafter when a state official wants to buy a postal card or stamp he'll have to go to the postoffice. Governor Aiken has issued an order forbidding the sale of stamps at the State House.

The order also bans the mailing of letters, other than those constituting state business, at the State House postoffice, and forbids the sergeant-at-arms to sell items from his stores.

The order was believed in State House circles to have resulted from the added burden the handling of personal mail and postage sales placed on the State House postal employees.

Poll at University Of New Hampshire To Weigh Boycott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 7—A "Sino-Japanese" edition of the New Hampshire, bi-weekly student newspaper at the University of New Hampshire, was the first step in a week of activity designed to pave the way for a student poll on the question of a boycott against Japan.

Both the boycott question and the entire Far Eastern situation are given expansive treatment in the edition. Formal addresses, discussion forums, and undergraduate debates will comprise the educational program of the week.

A front-page editorial by Joe Kay, Chinese student here who attracted national notice two years ago when he opened a laundry as a means of working his way through the university, voices the pro-boycott stand. His position will be emphasized today in a lecture by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, economist, author, and director of the Chinese Service Bureau in Boston.

Efforts to obtain an informed exponent for the Japanese side so far have been unsuccessful.

A debate between two students, Bernard Beary of Whitman, Mass., and Alam Korpela of Lebanon, N. H., will be radiocast Jan. 10.

The poll will be conducted Jan. 12, and will include the entire student body and faculty. The Social Action Committee of Christian Work, Inc., is co-operating with the newspaper in the endeavor.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Jan. 9

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave Programs

For Saturday, Jan. 8

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert relayed from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m-11.72mc.

London—6:20 p. m.—"Palace of Varieties": variety acts; orchestra. GSD, 25.53m-11.15mc; GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc.

London—10 p. m.—English Country Dances: BBC Midland Orchestra. GSD, 25.53m-11.75mc; GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc.

For Sunday, Jan. 9

London—4:30 p. m.—"Holiday in Europe": musical potpourri, GSO, 19.76m-15.18mc; GSD, 25.23m-11.75mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc.

Boston—6 p. m.—"These, The Psalms"—No. 84: Prof. John Scammell. W1XAL, 25.4m-11.79mc.

London—6:05 p. m.—Music of Cesar Franck: Laurance Turner String Quartet. GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert relayed from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m-11.72mc.

Boston—8 p. m.—Chamber Music, Paul Allen, composer-pianist. W1XAL, 49.6m-6.04mc.

London—10:15 p. m.—Beethoven's Second Symphony: BBC Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.23m-11.75mc; GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 409.1m-6.11mc.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Soloist; con. orch.	News commentator	Rhythmaires: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Music; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time": pop.	Lowell Thomas, news	Popular vocalists	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Margaret Daum;	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Cavaliers: orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 concert orchestra	"Eum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Chemistry talk	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Craig Matthews, songs	"Bughouse Rhythm"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Central Station": dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprane; Revelers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	Arthur Godfrey: orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:15	"Death Valley Days":		Charioteers: quartet	Popular vocalist
8:30 Whiteman Orch.;	dramatic sketch		Topics of the Day	"Songs of Old"
8:45 Gravet; Wakefield			"Let's Play Games"	News commentator
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Nola Day, songs; orch.	"Waltz Time": Frank	Operetta, "Patience"	Symphonic Tones
9:15 Colbert, Boyer, in	Talk, Linton Wells	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or-	Operetta, "Patience"	Organ Silhouettes
9:30 "Tovarich"; Amos	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Court of Human Rela-	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
9:45 'n' Andy	vocal soloists	tions: sketch	Sylvia Froos; chorus	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Songshop"; Kitty	Network sports	"First Nighter": sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:15 Carlisle; Frank	Network sports	"First Nighter": sketch	Today": sketch	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:30 Crumit; orchestra	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson	tization: soloists; pop-	"Dance Melodies"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Joe Prasetto's Orchestra
11:15 CBS dance music	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Day's End: organist
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	Leighton's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	Leighton's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Sunrise Special: organ.	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go": music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	"Charm Mirror"	Christian Science prgrm
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club: popu-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"	lar orch.; soloist	"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Aunt Harriet's	Breen and deRose	Amanda Snow, songs	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	Charioteers: quartet	"Marriage Clinic"	"Front Page Drama"
10:30 Aunt Harriet's	The Child Grows Up	Manhatters: orchestra	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Children's Hour	"Three Romeos": vocal	Manhatters: orchestra	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Conservatory of Music	4-H Club program	Talk, Florence Hale	"Tall Corn Time"	Texas Trailers
11:15	Minute Men: vocal	"Rush and Slim"	"Tall Corn Time"	"Uncle Ted"
11:30 Cincinnati Conservatory of Music	"Our Barn"; children's program	"Half Past Eleven"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45		Vocalist; organ	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Captivators: orch.	News; Noonday Revue:	Society of 1812 talks	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	soloists; orchestra	Musical variety	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 "The Goofs": Del,	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Jack, Bill, Ray	Home Hour: Farm	Concert ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Oriental: music	Bureau Federation:	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Jimmie Shields	speakers; orchestra	Marimba melodies	"Mike in the Sky"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Buffalo Presents	Club Matinee: variety	"The Hemingways"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra
1:45 Buffalo Presents	Metropolitan Opera:	Vocal trio; piano	Silver Band	Short Story Editor
2:00 Madison Ensemble	"Il Trovatore"	Benny Meroff's Orch.	Silver Band	"Melody Express"
2:15 Ann Leaf, organ	Metropolitan Opera:	Benny Meroff's Orch.	Silver Band	"Melody Express"
2:30 Ann Leaf, organ	"Il Trovatore"	"Your Host Is Buffalo":	Vocal trio; pianist	"Cornhuskers": music
2:45 Merrymakers: orch.	Metropolitan Opera:	music	Sport matinee	"Cornhuskers": music
3:00 Merrymakers: orch.	"Il Trovatore"	"Golden Melodies": so-	Ray Keating's Orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 World Waltzes	Metropolitan Opera:	loists; orchestra	Norman Brokenshire's	Stephen Charles' Orch.
3:30 World Waltzes	"Il Trovatore"	Bill Kreng's Orchestra	variety program	Stephen Charles' Orch.
3:45 Dictators: orch.	Metropolitan Opera:	Bill Kreng's Orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:00 Dictators: orch.	"Il Trovatore"	Gale Page; Charles	Musical Journal	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 Between Bookends	Metropolitan Opera:	Sears; orchestra	International House stu-	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 Network program	"Il Trovatore"	Lang Thompson's Orch.	dents' forum	Sport reports
4:45 CBS dance music	Metropolitan Opera	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Sport matinee	Jack Ward
5:00 CBS dance music	Rakov's Orchestra	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs"
5:15 Dictators: orch.	Rakov's Orchestra	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Stamp speakers	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Boston Hour	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	NBC dance music	Sport matinee	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue":	News Service	Baseball school	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Ben Feld's Orch.	News; Nagel's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Ben Feld's Orch.	Harold Nagel's Orch.	Studio speakers	Dinner concert	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Sport reports	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session	Message of Israel	garten: comedy	Will Osborne's Orch.	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Echoes"
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Sports of the Week	"Cafe Continental"	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Columbia Workshop: dramatic sk.	Harry Lewis's Orchestra	Robert L. Ripley; solo-	Pat Barnes and his	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15	Harry Lewis's Orchestra	ists; orchestra	Barnstormers: variety	"Melody Ensemble"
8:30 Russ Morgans' Or.;	NBC Spelling Bee	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	Olga Baclanova's Conti-	Popular vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	NBC Spelling Bee	ry; soloist; orchestra	nental Revue	Popular vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Jackson Day talks from	L. Noble's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Boston	L. Noble's Orchestra	Jackson Day talks by
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	Address, President	Address, President	President Roosevelt;
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	Roosevelt	Roosevelt	others
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Indianapolis Symphony	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; male	Company Symphony	Company Symphony	Orchestra, Fabien	James Negra's Orchestra
10:30 trio; guest soloist	Orchestra, Arturo	Orchestra, Arturo	Sevitsky, conductor	James Negra's Orchestra
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Toscanini, conductor	Toscanini, conductor	Indianapolis Sym. Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Popular vocalist
11:15 CBS dance music	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Hockey report	M. Morrill's Orchestra
11:30 Benny Goodman &	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Dance music
11:45 his orch.; chimes	NBC dance music	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Henrietta Schumann, pianist.

1:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Tuskegee Institute Choir recital.

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Foot's Gold," by David Ross; music.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key": interview of Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt; Carl Hartman, tenor; Joan Edwards, songs; orchestra.

2:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), New Poetry Hour, A. M. Sullivan.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Georges Enesco, guest conductor and violinist; Deems Taylor, commentator.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "On Broadway"; dramatic sketch.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simon's Band; talk; soloist.

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine: Channing Pollock; Morton Bowe; orchestra.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Audition: soloists; orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air"

6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood"; George Jessel and Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Popular Classics"; soloists; orchestra.

7:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jeanette MacDonald, soprano; Wilbur Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Sam Hearn; Andy Devine; orchestra.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; Oscar Bradley's Orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Feg Murray; Harriet Hilliard; Fay Wray.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Choice"; radio digest.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), James Truslow Adams's "Epic of America"; historical drama.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Margaret Sullavan; Ned Sparks; Loretta Lee; Nelson Eddy; Stroud Twing; orch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Harry Conn, comedy; soloists; popular orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), California Concert: Ernest Gill's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Beverley Lane, soprano; symphony orchestra, Frita Reiner, conductor.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Tyrone Power and Olivia deHaviland in "Hotel for Two."

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Impressions": Genevieve Rowe, soprano; Wallenstein's Orchestra.

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Rising Musical Stars": Edwina Eustis, contralto; commentator; mixed chorus; orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines"; comment and news.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The many keen looking skating outfits we've seen around town lately have reminded us to remind you that, just in case you aren't already aware of the fact, you can skate at The Arena almost any day, that you want to. Which means that you aren't dependent on the weather conditions outside, and your beloved sport isn't curtailed when the snow descends in drifts on your favorite pond out back of the house! And incidentally, even though you and a pair of skates never got together, and never will, it's lots of fun watching everybody else . . . especially those who keep to the center of the rink—the fancy skaters.

However, it's clothes we're talking about . . . if we ever allow ourself to get there. Now of course it isn't really necessary to outfit yourself with anything more out-of-the-ordinary than a good pair of skates to enjoy this particular sport, but if you really do feel that you want to buy yourself that which is called a skating ensemble, the stores are ready and willing. We might say, though, that there seems to be an unwritten law among skaters, and eager-skaters-to-be, to the effect that until such time as one has really mastered the art, real skating togs aren't indulged in. In other words, you just sort of slip around the ice in your old coat and sweater and skirt until that time when you feel you don't mind people taking a look at you because of your outfit. Because everybody does take a look when they see a girl skimming along in a short, attractive skating skirt, which allows for all the freedom one likes to find when they're on ice. Most of the stores have these skirts in their sports department, and they're very often made up of black velveteen. The underpart of the hem of the flared skirt is invariably lined with colored silk (or maybe it's sateen, depending on the money you parted with for said item!), which is just a way of adding a bit of the colorful and picturesque to things in general as you etch out the ice! They're inexpensive, that is, around $5.

Jays will take care of you up on their third floor . . . with mittens and scarf and skirts and suits. And the trickiest challis bonnets we've seen around . . . the kind of bonnet that comes right down and ties under your chin, so that you know where your hat is once you've started skating! R. H. Stearns has particularly nice, full circular skirts with the contrasting color facing we've been telling you about for something like $9.50. And with them they suggest the heavy knitted sweaters that have hoods that match. Or, with a skirt of any type you can always wear the top to your ski suit, or one of those short shirred jackets that Jordan carries . . . the ones that are made up of ski-satin and practically defy the wind. Although at that we suggest that you fortify yourself with a sweater underneath! And if your skating has reached the expert stage you could easily get away with Filene's "Pirouette" outfit, which consists of a whiff of black cotton velveteen jacket and skirt to match, both of which have been trimmed up with much braid. For $16.95 . . . the whole thing.

❦ ❦ ❦

Galoshes Useful And Decorative

Those glorified galoshes that are not only serviceable but most decorative, may be found at Sterling's Shoe Store. These are the galoshes that are made of nothing less than velvet and are bordered with nothing less than fur! And which look something like the carriage boots your mother wore on only gr-rand occasions. They come in white, brown or black, and though they're all good for evening as well as daytime wear, the white are particularly festive looking peeping out from under a long black velvet wrap. They're practically waterproof, too. We know, because we've sloshed through the best slush in town for two years . . . wearing them!

♣ ♣ ♣

All the Stores Are Having Sales

Notes from a shopper's notebook: There's a lot of stock from Shepard's Store still on sale down in Filene's basement. Make a note of Nisley's shoe sale that's on right now. If you can boast of a small hand (we mean anything up to 6½) you can do well by yourself at Chandler's glove counter. Prices have been cut. For that matter, every store in town is having a sale. We saved several dollars on a brown silk puff at Jordan's. Usually $14.95; now $7.95. In many colors . . . lined with goose feathers.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 387 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WNBC,1360kc.

New Haven—Daily, no regular time assigned, WELI, 900kc.

New London—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 8:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.

Boston—Week days, 6 and 10:45 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.

Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.

Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 5 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.

Portsmouth—Week days, 10:15 a. m., and 6:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 5:05 p. m., WNBX, 1360kc.

St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM 1370kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 2:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., HP5A, 11.700mc.

Ancient Ruins in Maine

Antiquarians have unearthed the ruins of ancient fortifications at Pemaquid, Maine, that are believed to date back before the arrival of Columbus.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Ski Flourishes on Hills Start From 'Baby Steps' in Valleys

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By this time you have had opportunity, over the double holiday, to try out those new skis. Amazing, isn't it, what a tangle of arms and legs can result when one ski goes in one direction and the other, just to be contrary, heads off somewhere else!

It wasn't like that in the movies of poised runners schussing downhill, swinging up to a stop with an assured flourish and a swish of snow . . . nor in the apparently simple illustrations in the A-B-C handbook of how one learns how to ski.

Many have returned from the twin week ends convinced that learning to be a contortionist—particularly how to un-knot arms and legs from weird pretzel curves, is really preliminary to mastering a simple downhill glide on a gentle slope.

"I want to curve around to a stop where I want to stop," said a friend this morning. "How do you do that? I have to make a wide swing, the size of half the field before I can stop."

Skipping Fundamentals

His plaint was a natural one. What he desired was a short arc with élan and confidence, to "brake" in exactly the same expert manner as that in which he handles his car. He wanted to jump into a "pure Christie," the X-Y-Z of the ski alphabet, by skimming the A-B-C's and skipping the E-F-G's and the rest.

No royal road to learning or to the Christie!

If the experts will excuse us while we address the 999, here are a few pointers for beginners, not guaranteed to produce finished turns, but proved sound practice. They will be time-savers for the novice of 7 or 70 years when he joins one of the classes under "Wendy" Hilty at Plymouth, Benno Rybizka and Franz Kessler at Jackson and North Conway, "Sig" Buchmayer at Woodstock, Vt.; any of Otto Schiebs' classes, or any of those under the other able instructors fortunately available at the resorts this year.

Must Un-learn Faults

These are our own exercises—"adapted to the American terrain," as the vocabulary of the clan has it, by decoding guttural German of a snow birdman who packed his share of a machine gun over perilous mountain sides to the north of Italy during the World War, but who now has pledged his allegiance to this country.

His most difficult task, he said (in starting a ski class here) was to un-learn the faults his "studenten" had made second nature in "picking up" skiing. He was forced to go right down to fundamentals. "Baby steps," he called them, but that is not entirely correct, for variations and combinations of his exercises will produce legs stout enough to scale mountain heights with a military ski corps.

These exercises are in no sense an infringement on the first chapters of the ski book you may have bought. They are simple runs which are so elementary that the battalion of book experts forget to include them! Incidentally, try to find a book which suggests slipping off the ski pole wrist straps when running downhill.

1. **Gliding** (on a gentle slope, or nearly flat ground).

Straight downhill glide. Press ankles close together, or toe-to-instep. Try to lean forward and backward. Lift or press toes and heels for balance. (See accompanyiny illustration.)

2. **Side Balance.** Try to ski on one foot only. Keep the gliding ski absolutely flat on the ground. Don't edge or you will tip over. Change from one foot to the other in short or long intervals.

3. **Leg Control.** Angles pressed close together. Try to get the feet apart and then close together again. Repeat continuously on the run down the slope. The "close together" applies to soft snow and the "apart" to checking on icy crust.

4. **Skating.** Strike out as you would in skating, by throwing the body forward, lunging over the skating ski, but slightly exaggerated. Don't edge the skis. Keep them flat on the ground. Stand firm. The other foot is lifted off the ground, dragged with a little heel pressure. Then get set for striking out on the other ski.

"Baby Steps" Important

As you improve in front and side balance you will soon be able to do these "baby steps" with acceptable form. Keep at it. These steps are more important than you may believe. Don't try to go ahead with harder lessons until you have mastered the simple ones.

If you have made progress, combine these exercises with up and down motions—a medium crouch and a low crouch, springy knees, "lifting" the hips, reversing lifting into pressure on the boards.

And—don't edge your skis.

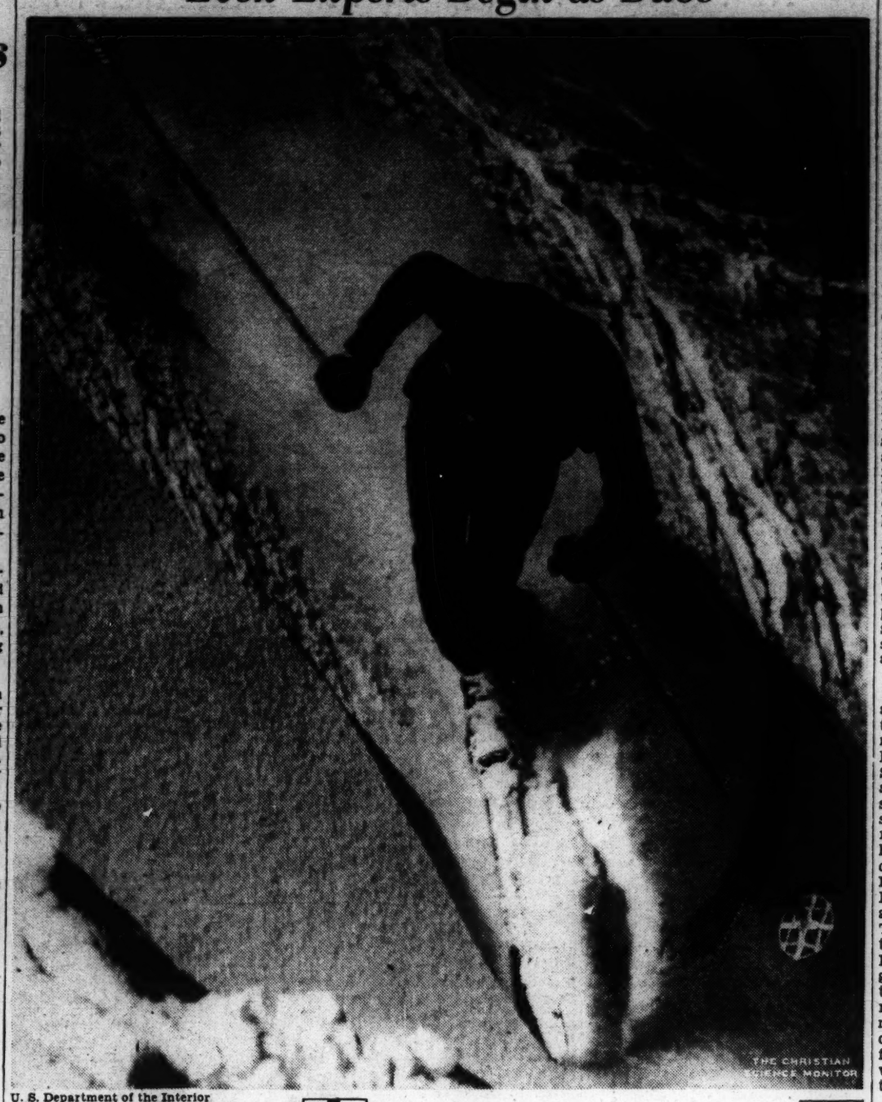
Try these this week end and then go on to your stems and the other turns which the men who have skied the mountains of Europe will give you on the practice slopes of a dozen resorts within reach of New York or Boston.

In the event you should begin to fall (!), lower your body, lean backward and sidewise so that you can touch the ground in a gliding position. Then, sit!

This technique, incidentally, keeps the slope in somewhat better condition than if plowed up. If you would be mistaken for a Chesterfield, fill in the "Sitzmark" by trampling the snow level again.

Ski Heil!

Even Experts Begin as Dubs



U. S. Department of the Interior
"The Christiania"
Illustrated on a Ski Slope in Yosemite National Park, Calif.

By a Staff Artist
"The Sitzmark"
With the Following Practice Steps, Shown in the Diagrams, to Help Avoid It: 1—Gliding, Feet Together; 2—Gliding, Alternating Weight, One Foot to the Other; 3—Open and Close, for Control in Varying Snow; 4—Skating

Along the Snow Trail

Fireworks and Races For Plymouth, N. H.

Formal opening of the Plymouth Swiss Ski School, which has been in daily session under Wendelin O. Hilty for the past two weeks, is being made a grand occasion tonight and all day tomorrow, according to the plans of Max Haley, president of the Plymouth Ski Club, and his committee.

The 75-passenger traverse owned by Herbert Pearl of Farmington is scheduled to tear down Highland Street, each rider holding a flare, early this evening. After this spectacular opening, it is planned to shift the scene to the new Frontenac development, where a display of fireworks will spell out Plymouth, N. H. Ski Master Hilty has worked out skiing maneuvers to accompany the fireworks. Special ski races are listed for today and tomorrow.

Among the distinguished guests expected to be present are Victor Nef of New York, Consul General of Switzerland; George H. Barrel of Boston, Swiss consul, and John C. Gehrig of New York, secretary of the Swiss Ski School Association.

Sunset Schuss Ready To Open at Rutland, Vt.

The Sunset Schuss, a new ski trail designed by Charles N. Proctor at the Pico Peak development at Rutland, Vt., and believed to be the widest in the East, will open tomorrow.

The trail, which runs due north from the peak, averages more than 50 feet in width and is more than 2¼ miles long, with a vertical drop of 2000 feet. The finishing touches were put on it just before the heavy snowfall last week-end.

On Jan. 16 and March 6, the Sunset Schuss is to be the scene of races sponsored by the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association.

Ski School Opens At Woodsville, N. H.

The first organized ski school in Woodsville, N. H., to be known as the Pine Ridge Ski School, is scheduled to open Sunday, under the direction of Kenneth Boothroyd. Last winter Mr. Boothroyd was a ski instructor in Minnesota. The school will use the practice slopes at the new ski tow.

Symposium on Skiing By New England Leaders

A symposium on skiing by New England leaders in the sport was held at the annual "Ski Night" last night of the Boston City Club. Rockwell Stephens, co-author with Charles N. Proctor in "Skiing," introduced the speakers, who included Maurice M. Osborne of the winter sports committee of the New England Council; Alexander H. Bright and Robert Livermore Jr., members of the United States Olympic ski team in 1936; Park Carpenter, editor of the Ski Bulletin; Albert Sise, radio statistician on Mt. Washington; William P. Fowler of the A. M. C.; Henry Perkins, president of White Mountain Ski Runners; Mr. Proctor, now director of the Proctor Ski school at Bristol, N. H., and Carl Shumway, a member of the first party to ski down Mt. Washington.

Winter Carnival Ball Planned at Newport, N. H.

A revolving crystal ball five feet in diameter, containing more than 8000 mirrors of many shapes and sizes, will reflect 28 colors and transform the Newport (N. H.) Town Hall at the annnal Winter Carnival Ball on Saturday, Jan. 15. The celebration is the most elaborate ever planned for Newport.

Other events during the Saturday-Sunday program are sled dog races by the International Sled Dog Association, fancy skating by some well-known skaters from Boston and vicinity, comedy stunts by the "Four Marx Brothers of Newport," ski jumping at the new jump at Wilmarth Park, and coronation of the carnival queen.

Several snowshoe clubs in New Hampshire have been invited to compete in races.

For those who wish to enjoy winter sports during the carnival, skating will be available on the common, skiing on the open slopes and trails around Newport. Two tows will be operating. Tobogganing will be open on the Intervale slope and at other places. Many wooded trails are at hand for snowshoers.

The crystal ball to be used at the carnival ball has been at the Dartmouth Carnival for the past four years, and has visited many of the major New England colleges.

Three Durrances Meet At Skidmore Carnival

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Jan. 7, (AP)—The family Durrance, who, as youngsters in Florida, never saw snow, but grew up to become expert skiers, hold top billing in Skidmore College's annual winter carnival.

Joining their sister, Elizabeth, here today for the carnival opening were Jack and Dick Durrance of Dartmouth, two of America's best known skiers.

Jack, now a professional, won the Eastern downhill championship last year. Dick, a member of the United States 1936 Olympic team, holds the national titles in downhill and slalom racing.

Elizabeth, the youngster of the family, is a freshman at Skidmore and a leader in winter sports.

Elizabeth and her brothers were born in the South but reared in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, scene of the 1936 winter Olympics. They now reside in New Hampshire. They learned their skiing on the German slopes where Dick later competed as an Olympian.

Scheduled to compete in events listed for the carnival were six other Eastern colleges—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Vassar, Mount Holyoke, Union, Middlebury and Colgate.

B. & M. Snow Train Due To Visit Canaan, N. H.

Canaan, N. H., will be the destination of the Boston & Maine's "Snow Train" from Boston, Sunday, and Plymouth, N. H., will have its first snow special from Worcester.

The Boston train will leave the North Station at 8:30 a. m., and with a single stop at Winchester at 8:43 a. m., will run express to Canaan, arriving there at 11:30 a. m. The return trip will start from Canaan at 5:30 p. m.

The trails on Cardigan Mountain, according to word from there last night, are in good early-winter condition and should provide excellent skiing. There will be plenty of opportunities for the amateurs and intermediate skiers on other slopes. The local committee has arranged that transportation will be available from the station to the base of Cardigan.

New England Snow Reports

Eastern Slope Region

Jackson—20 inches of snow with a new light powder surface. Temperature 9 above and weather clear. Skiing excellent.

Bartlett—18 inches of loose snow on open slopes and 20 or more on Bear Mountain trail. Temperature 2 below and rising. Skiing excellent.

Intervale—18½ inches of powder snow; weather cold and clear. Skiing good.

Kearsarge—18 inches of snow on open slopes, which offer excellent running.

North Conway—18 inches of snow on slopes. Temperature 4 below and rising. Skiing and snowshoeing excellent.

Conway—18 inches of loose snow on open slopes. Weather cold and clear. Conditions ideal throughout the region for the week end.

Northern Slopes

Crawford Notch—12 to 15 inches of powder snow on Mt. Willard carriage road and golf course. Excellent open slope and trail skiing.

Lancaster—5 inches of powder on a nine-inch base. Trail and open slope skiing good. Temperature 10 below Thursday morning.

Twin Mountain—10 to 12 inches of snow. Good skating, skiing and snowshoeing.

Whitefield—10 to 12 inches of powder snow. Ski tow operating and skiing excellent everywhere. Temperature zero and rising.

Dartmouth Open Slopes

Hanover, N. H.—Fifteen inches of snow with two new; raining; plus 34 degrees.

Warren, N. H. (Spy Glass Hill)—Twenty inches and one new; raining; plus 34.

Bradford, Vt.—Seventeen inches, four new; raining; plus 30.

West Hartford, Vt.—Thirteen inches, two new; raining; plus 34.

White River Junction, N. H.—Same as Hanover.

Woodstock, Vt.—Nineteen inches, four new; raining; plus 33.

General Conditions—Powder snow settled yesterday. Losing very little today. Rain started at 7.

Monadnock Region

Jaffrey—12 inches well-packed powder on a 2½-inch base. Trails and open slopes good. Lower half-mile of Monadnock trail also good. Temperature 12 above.

Keene—5 inches of well-packed powder. Open slopes good. Trails fair, skating good.

Peterboro—10 inches of light snow on a two-inch icy base. Trails and open slopes good. Wapack trail very good. Temple Mountain tow offers good skiing. Temperature 8 above.

Wilpole—10 inches of powder over old base have settled down into good skiing on trails and open slopes. Skating good, temperature zero.

South Central Region

Amherst—6 inches well-packed snow offering good running on Hillside farm slope. Tow opens Sunday noon.

Brookline—6 inches of snow with light crust on level with 3 inches hard-packed snow on ski tow slope. Skiing fair. Tow running daily.

Deerfield—8 inches of snow with light crust on ski tow hill. Temperature 26 above. Skiing good. Tow running all day Saturday and Sunday.

Manchester-Goffstown—8 inches of powder over a 2-inch icy base on Uncanoonuc trails. Skiing fair, but more snow needed. Tramway running. Open slopes in both towns offer good skiing. Temperature 26 above.

Franconia Region

Franconia—12 inches of snow, including 6 inches of powder. Weather cold and clear. Skiing good. In Franconia Notch 18 inches of snow with 8 inches of powder.

Lisbon—18 inches snow, which is fluffy. Skiing good everywhere.

Littleton—15 to 20 inches of fluffy snow. Open slope skiing excellent. Trail skiing fair. Temperature 10 above and rising.

Lakes Region

Gilford—24 inches of snow on top of Belknap Range and 12 inches at the bottom. Corkscrew trail broken out yesterday and Winnipesaukee trail today. Gunstock, Stonebar and Rowe Mountain trails excellent.

Laconia—12 to 18 inches of snow on open slopes furnish excellent skiing. Temperature 24 above and weather clear.

Wolfeboro—15 inches of snow. Skiing good everywhere. Copplecrown trail well packed and covered by an inch of powder.

Upper Pemigewasset

Plymouth—Fifteen inches of old snow with seven inches of new powder surface. Temperature 4 above and skiing excellent everywhere.

Waterville Valley—6 to 10 inches of powder surface on a 20-inch base. Skating, snowshoeing and skiing on all slopes and trails excellent. Temperature 28 above late Thursday afternoon and weather clear.

Newfound Region

Raining over entire region. Average temperature 30 degrees. Total depth snow 15 to 21 inches. Favorable indications of a drop in temperature within a few hours.

Other Regions

Lincoln, N. H.—21 inches of good skiable snow. Open slopes and trails in good condition.

Rutland, Vt.—At Mt. Pico, 10-inch base on open slopes and on new trail opening Saturday, 15-inch base with powdery surface. Temperature 20.

Brattleboro, Vt.—13 inches of snow with 9 powder; 30 inches with 11 powder at Wilmington. Three tows running here and one at Wilmington.

Stowe, Vt.—20 inches in Smugglers Notch, increasing to 45 inches at summit. Powder surface all trails except Nose Dive. Eight above and clear.

Newport, Vt.—Conditions excellent in Lake Memphremagog region; 8 to 10 inches powder snow over unbreakable crust; 12 above. Same at Barton.

Pinkham Notch—27 inches snow. Temperature 8 below.

Canaan—12 to 18 inches on slopes and trails. Snow train Sunday.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Perfect skiing in all 27 ski areas in Berkshire County. Powdered snow from 8 to 12 inches over 2 to 3-inch base.

Greenfield, Mass.—Skiing excellent from Charlemont east to Greenfield. Charlemont, 2 inches new powder snow on 10-inch base. Two new ski tows; Chickley Alp and Mohawk Trail ready for first New Haven ski train Sunday. Trails fast and well packed Temperature 15. Greenfield, 7 inches new powder snow; new Greenfield Outing Club trail usable in parts, although not opened officially. Northfield, 4 inches heavy powder on 3-inch base. Trails, slopes good. Temperature 12. Warwick, 6 inches heavy powder, insufficient snow Mt. Grace trail. Slopes fair. Temperature 30.

Ski Center and Bobsled Run Await Visitors at Lake Placid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 7—With another capacity crowd expected over the week end, when the first New York Central snow train arrives tomorrow morning, "Old Man Winter" is delivering perfect snow conditions to this winter resort.

Continuing its policy of doing everything possible for the enthusiasts, the town board, under whose jurisdiction the park district operates, has opened a sports office in the Olympic Arena. An expert director with a staff of assistants will be in charge and daily programs of sports and recreations will be carried out through the season.

Due to a delay in the arrival of the ski tow for the new Scott's Cobble Ski development, the tow could not be made ready before Saturday. The ski center will be officially opened tomorrow afternoon by Willis Wells, supervisor, who is in charge of all sports facilities and their operation.

The Lake Placid Ski Club flag will be raised with appropriate ceremonies and ski exhibitions will be given by Colin Soule, instructor in charge of the Otto Schnieb's Ski School, a branch of which has been established at Lake Placid for the winter. Following the opening ceremonies there will be a jamboree on the slalom course, open, to all skiers.

Due to the popularity this year of public riding on the Olympic bob run, the Adirondack Bob Sled Club and the Conservation Department have canceled the four-man bob-sled race scheduled for Sunday, to allow more time for passengers. So far this year, more passengers have been carried on the run than in any previous year and bobsledding, on the only bob run in North America, is fast approaching the popularity of skiing.

Tour-a-bouts

Eighty-seven thousand, one hundred and twenty square feet of bunting are now being made to decorate the buildings in Sydney, Australia, when this city celebrates its 150th anniversary beginning Jan. 26. More than five miles of Sydney's streets will be decorated for the occasion. The predominating colors will be green and gold, the colors worn by Australia's international sports team. Since the celebrations will last until April 25, many passengers on world cruises will be able to participate in them.

Puerto Rico has never known frost. The lovely, trade-wind caressed island which lies at the gateway to the tropics between the Atlantic and the Caribbean has an average year-round temperature of 75 degrees.

See practically all of the world in one place this winter—that is the by-word of the British Industries Fair, opening in London on Feb. 21 and closing March 4. In the world's largest exhibition buildings, at London and Birmingham, visitors will find representative products of Mediterranean lands (Malta, Cyprus), East Africa, Rhodesia, South Africa, India, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, the West Indies, Canada and the British Isles—an extensive world tour by any reckoning. Cunard White Star announces that its sailing schedule from New York has been so arranged that five of its ships will be enabled to make convenient connections with the Fair.

The builders' trial of the Nieuw Amsterdam, 33,000-ton flagship of the Holland-American Line, will take place at the end of next month. The ship will be under the command of Commodore Johannes J. Bijl.

Nine hundred miles of travel for nothing! That is the gift of the Great Northern Railway to round-trip travelers to California. It works out this way: A round-trip ticket by way of Seattle costs no more than the direct-line rate, yet it gives the traveler the scenic trip through the Northwest plus the beautiful Shasta Route southward to California.

That Jamaica is becoming the newest magnet for American winter tourists is evident from the enthusiastic reception accorded by shipping men and the traveling public to the news of the inauguration of the Clarke Line cruise service from Miami to Kingston, with calls at Haiti and Havana. The new weekly service from the Florida port by the liner North Star will provide for the first time a much needed express service to Jamaica from northern states. Boston is thus only four days away from Kingston, by this route which offers also the attractions of a glimpse of Florida, a short sea trip on the calm, warm Caribbean, and a visit to Haiti and Havana.

Seas of Azure Hue Add Much To Charms of French Riviera

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Even in the time of the Romans, so tradition says, the French Riviera was a famous winter resort. Whether the Latins really used it as a vacation land is a debatable point, but its unique charm has certainly been greatly appreciated by travelers from very early times.

"A machine for manufacturing civilization" the French poet, Paul Valéry, termed this picturesque strip of azure coast. And another French poet has pointed out that it draws its name, "La Côte d'Azur" from "the Mediterranean, the only sea capable of retaining its azure hue even in a storm." I remember my first impression of the Riviera and the Mediterranean. When the golden sunshine, the blue waves capped with silver, the crystal horizon and the intense coloring of the flower fields burst upon me, I could hardly help exclaiming: "Why, it is just like the postcards, only more so!"

When the last autumn leaves are falling, when the days grow short and crisp, the tourist's fancy lightly turns, like a sunflower, southward toward the sun. There is perhaps no place in Europe where one may be so sure of finding abundant sunshine almost all the year round as along the French Riviera.

In these times of airplane travel and four-day steamship crossings of the Atlantic, the Riviera is hardly more than a week from anywhere. Many travelers from the United States like to go direct to Nice by ships of the Italian Line or the smaller but pleasant American passenger boats that ply the Mediterranean. For those, on the other hand, who come by Paris—and who could resist coming by Paris?—the French Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée Railway inaugurated a short time ago a particularly attractive feature. These are the third-class sleepers to all the principal points along the Riviéra which make it possible to get there comfortably for just a little more than the price of an ordinary second-class day ticket. For more particular travelers there are, of course, the wonderful blue trains, first and second-class pullmans which are the height of continental travel luxury.

For those who are in a hurry a special streamlined train makes the run from Paris down to Marseilles in a short nine hours, while airplanes cut the journey to much less than half that time.

The Côte d'Azur may be said to start at Toulon and extend eastward along the Mediterranean to Menton at the Franco-Italian frontier. Nice and Cannes are the largest and best-known centers, but the long stretch of coastline offers a wide choice of cities, towns and small villages or fishing ports capable of satisfying the demands of all classes of tourists.

For those who are entirely unacquainted with the Riviéra and want to begin by getting a general idea of the coastline, probably the best plan is to go straight to Nice, where there is an abundance of hotels and pensions of every imaginable size and price. Nice itself is a beautiful city, and if you want to mix the gaieties of social life or the entertainment of the town with your quiet sunbasking by the seashore, you could hardly do better than to remain in Nice and take numerous bus trips along the Grande Corniche to Monte Carlo or along the coast road in the other direction to Cannes.

It cannot be denied that the climax of the Riviéra is the stretch of coastline between Nice and Menton. Here the snow-capped Alps come down almost to the warm blue waters of the Mediterranean, with the result that the scenery is here most intense, varied and colorful.

If one wants to absorb the essence of the Côte d'Azur, an excellent plan is to stay in one or more of the little coast resorts in this section. Menton itself is a very attractive town which I thoroughly recommend to tourists who like to combine a bit of walking with their enjoyment of the sea. In the low foot hills that rise up behind the town are a number of walks to nearby villages which are delightful, both in winter and summer.

Approximately halfway between Nice and Menton is Cap d'Ail. This little resort perched on a rocky point is a great favorite. Like most of the smaller resorts in this section it not only has a beach edged with pine trees, but it is within easy bus ride of a golf course. At Cap d'Ail and at other smaller coast resorts such as Beaulieu, Villefranche and Palm Beach, you will find pensions (French boarding houses) where a room and board can be had for $1 a day and up, while in hotels prices range from about $2 (50 francs) and up.

Further west, Cannes is the center for a whole cluster of small resorts such as Antibes, Juan les Pins, Golfe Juan, La Napoule and Miramar. To these should be added Cagnes, halfway between Cannes and Nice, an old Provençal city which today is particularly frequented by golfers.

In the flower-covered hills north of Cannes lies Grasse, capital of the French perfume industry. Here tourists may see the multi-colored multi-scented flowers, the glory of Provence, being turned into perfumes that are famous the world over.

For tourists who have brought their automobiles along Cannes and Grasse are particularly important points. For one of the most beautiful mountain highways, "the Route Napoleon," starts at Cannes and goes up through the hills to Grasse and then northeast toward Digne and Gap through magnificent mountain scenery and picturesque Provençal hill towns.

To get back to the Riviera—and I am anxious to get back to the Riviera because in my opinion the best is yet to come. Cannes and the resorts that cluster round it are full of charm, but to me they can't compare with the most westerly stretch of the Côte d'Azur, running from St. Raphael to Hyères.

This section has an atmosphere all its own. The hills behind it, called the Monts des Maures, or Moorish Mountains, seem very different from the rest of the Alps and give to the coastline here a peculiarly African flavor. A French writer once called the whole of the Riviera "Little Africa." It is perhaps here more than at any other point along the coast that one feels the presence of North Africa just across the Mediterranean. Yet at the same time, something of the earliest Phoenician and Greek settlers and a great deal of the Roman still remains and marks many of the older coast resorts. Imagine our delight, for instance, in finding that a villa which we took one summer near Ste. Maxime stod on the site of an old Roman villa from which various beautiful marble columns and frontons still remain.

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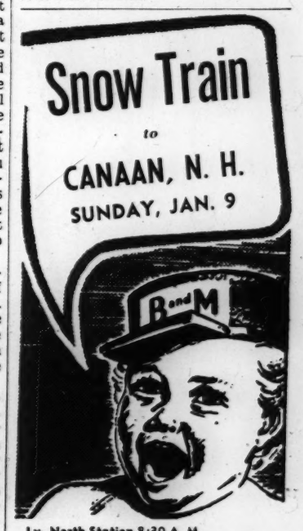
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BOSTON

Dean Finds Scholarships Are Boon to Rural Students

Strong justification for Harvard's national scholarships plan and a recommendation that they be increased in number as soon as funds become available for that purpose, was the keynote of the annual report of Dr. A. C. Hanford, dean of Harvard College, made public today.

With 66 national scholars from 15 states in the West and Middle West already enrolled in the four college classes, Harvard regards its revolutionary plan as beyond the experimental stage, according to Dr. Hanford. Under this program, inaugurated by Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, in 1934, exceptionally promising high school seniors from the more distant parts of the country are allowed to compete for the awards. The winners have scholarship stipends adjusted from $100 to $1200 a year, according to individual needs.

Need Financial Aid

"Our experience shows," said Dr. Hanford, pointing out that many brilliant high school graduates are financially unable to attend any college, "that the number of high-ranking, all-around students is large enough to give each institution its share and that there are a large number of promising boys who are unable to attend a college even in their own section."

Because of this, Dr. Hanford reasoned, national scholarships could not be accused of luring students away from institutions in their own sections of the country, for without aid they would not be able to attend any higher school. One of the greatest educational needs of the country at this time is the granting of more of these scholarships, he said.

Rural Pupils Succeed

Commenting on the growing tendency for rural scholars to make good showings in college, Dr. Hanford continued:

"An increasing number of students who are successful in the national scholarship competition are coming from small communities often remote from any university or college. A large number of applications are from boys whose families are unable to furnish anything beyond a small sum toward their education."

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

years ago between companies and Mr. Quinn, who was then Lieutenant Governor, was revived in the message when the Governor recommended that the Division of Public Utilities be empowered to supervise or fix the price of gasoline. In his earlier fight, Mr. Quinn accused the oil companies of collusion in fixing gasoline prices and demanded that they be brought under state control, just as the gas and electric utilities are controlled.

Among other recommendations were consideration of a state-operated CCC camp, a state training school for recruits to city or town police departments, enactment of a corrupt practices act, a crime detection laboratory, and amendments to the caucus laws.

One of the Governor's recommendations received immediate consideration when the House approved a resolution transferring $700,000 from the sinking fund surplus to the Unemployment Relief Commission. This money was needed, the Governor pointed out, to meet relief costs from now until the end of the fiscal year in June.

The measure did not fare so well in the Senate, where it was referred to the Finance Committee. The Governor had appealed for immediate action.

As was the case at the last legislative session, the Democrats appeared to have control of both chambers. In the House they have a clear majority. In the Senate the Republicans have a paper majority, but several Republicans are breaking away from their party to form a coalition with the Democrats.

Governor Quinn's message to the legislature brought quick retorts. Pierce H. Brereton, chairman of the State Republican Committee, called the message a deep disappointment, since the Governor failed to recognize what he termed a need for drastic economy. Mr. Brereton said the Republican members of the legislature would wage a fight against the "frills and furbelows of government and the great expense of party patronage in this time of emergency."

The Providence Journal editorially was pleased by some of the Governor's recommendations, but insisted that economy measures shoud be pressed before all others. It supported the suggestion for a state civil service system, but warned that some such systems do not eliminate the patronage evils.

Labor

(Continued from Page 9)

vetoed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who announced in his 1938 annual message he is ready to follow the same course this year. Therefore, it appears labor's efforts will merely be motions in 1938 to keep alive the controversy. The repealer will be brought in by the teachers unions this year rather than the federation, but, of course, will be supported by the latter.

Efforts to obtain ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment will also be continued in 1938, but it is a foregone conclusion that labor will once more be beaten. In fact, many persons in Massachusetts believe the issue is no longer alive in this state because of the number of previous defeats.

Election of Judges

Labor will also seek election of judges in place of the present system of appointment by the Governor. Labor charges the present system has resulted in anti-labor courts.

Election rather than appointment of the members of the State Public Utilities Commission, inclusion of at least one labor representative on the same commission, and the appointment of a labor representative to the Boston Port Authority also are among the annual proposals of the federation.

The attempts to establish a state fund for workmen's compensation will also be continued, the federation considering this issue one of the most important on its entire program.

State regulation of private employment agencies will also be sought once more.

In addition, the federation is prepared to reintroduce its bill for raising of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years, but will do so only if the special recess commission on education fails to recommend the school age raising in its forthcoming report.

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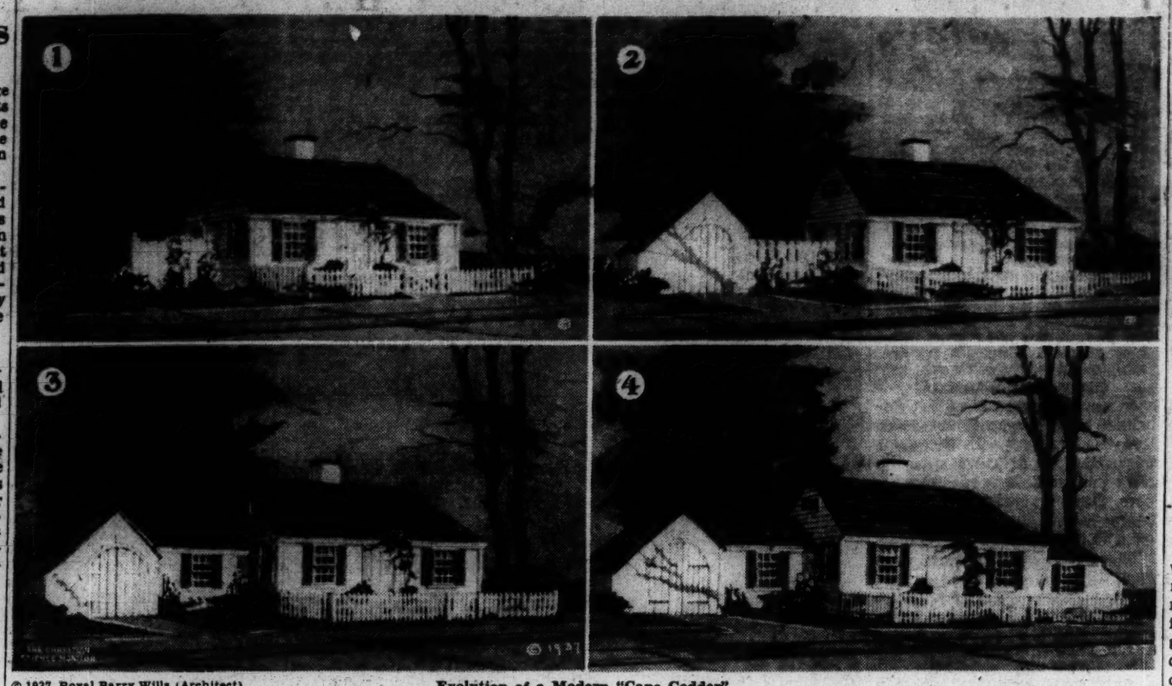

© 1937, Royal Barry Wills (Architect) Evolution of a Modern "Cape Codder"

Four Rooms to Start With and Additions Provided at Minimum Costs and in Keeping With the Original Design as Family Needs and Pocketbooks Grow Is the Old Yankee Idea of Practical Living Provided by Royal Barry Wills, Boston Architect, in His 1938 Home Pictured Above in Four Stages of Development. The First Stage, No. 1, Sells for a Flat Price of $3500, Exclusive of Land. The Completed Seven-Room Home, No. 4, Will Sell for About $5000, if Built Within 20 Miles of Boston. Nos. 2 and 3 Cost in Proportion

Money Reported Lost for Town In Stocks and Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Mass., Jan. 7—Sponsors of legalized betting defend it as profitable to the taxpayers, because of revenue it yields the State; but up here taxpayers say it has yielded them only a $25,000 loss and a scandal.

With discovery of a shortage of that amount in the town treasury, Harold F. Congdon, chief of police and chairman of the selectmen, yesterday arrested Walter R. Shute, town treasurer for the last four years on a charge of larceny.

He said that Shute had confessed taking $25,000, a little at a time, and gambling with it on horse races and in the stock market. The treasurer poured good tax money after bad in a vain effort to win at the tracks and in Wall Street, Chief Congdon declared.

Arraigned in Newburyport District Court, Shute at first pleaded guilty, then changed it to not guilty. His alleged confession was read and Judge Nathaniel M. Jones held him in $10,000 bail for the Essex County grand jury.

With Shute unable to raise bail and confined, therefore, in Lawrence jail, the taxpayers still have to raise another $25,000 in local taxes to replace the sum that was frittered away. This, they say, is not a very profitable business.

Rivers

(Continued from Page 9)

age basin with local constructions of $15,500.

Housatonic River—$21,000 for maintenance dredging.

Bridgeport Harbor—$222,500 to dredge channel through main harbor and dredge Yellow Mill Channel.

Norwalk Harbor—$39,000 to dredge Norwalk River Channel.

Stamford Harbor—$64,000 to complete 15-foot portion of channel and removal of rock ledge.

Greenwich Harbor—$32,000 for maintenance dredging.

General Surveys for the Providence district—$45,000.

Houses Follow Autos: Take to Assembly Line

(Continued from Page 9)

attached to the fact that additions can be made to the home without undue expense and in keeping with the original design. The first stage of the house is as described up to this point. The second stage adds a garage, the third stage includes an additional dining room and the fourth stage includes another bedroom to finish off a seven-room house.

The completed home would cost in the vicinity of $5000. But most of the moderate incomed families who would want this type of house are now living in apartments of two or three rooms, hence, would not care to start out with more than the four rooms in the original design. As the family needs expand and the mortgage is lowered to make it possible to have more room, the additional space can be easily obtained on the same low cost basis as the first construction stage.

Like Buying an Automobile

In order to sell a low-cost home of this type, Mr. Wills declared, it must be made readily available to the purchaser. This he has accomplished, first of all, by setting a definite figure of $3500, conditional on the use of a flat lot and set up within 20 miles of Boston.

Anyone making a regular salary and owning a lot of land can start to buy the house from the manufacturer on a small down payment, almost as small as though he was buying an automobile. As a standard-type house, a mortgage can be arranged within a few days. Gross carrying charges including taxes are figured at about $32. Net charges would range about $25. That is as much as some motorists pay on their cars.

The average home buyer has few inklings of the seemingly insurmountable problems confronting the builder and architect endeavoring to comply with President Roosevelt's demands for low-cost housing, said Mr. Wills. He agreed with Dr. Gropius that the only seemingly sound answer to low costs is a type of home whose units can be fashioned in the factory and sent to the site for assembling.

While Mr. Wills uses the term "pre-bilt," instead of "pre-fabricated," there is considerable overlapping of the two words. Both types of construction serve to cut down the time of construction, thus reducing the customary heavy costs for labor.

An idea of labor-saving costs is gleaned from the fact that the custom-made house produced by Mr. Wills is finished in 30 days while the average home takes several months.

Have Been Shy of Small Homes

Building contractors have shied away from the small home for a variety of reasons such as strict building regulations which require, unnecessarily, according to Mr. Wills, as rugged construction for the tiny low-cost home as for the three-story house. The small home is usually on one floor.

Also, even the low-income family man has been educated, by the incessant introduction of new home gadgets, to demand an unusual amount of comfort and livability. If he cannot get it at his price, he will not buy. Furthermore, it was not President Roosevelt's intention that builders shqild erect substandard homes for the small-incomed classes.

"The difficulty in the housing situation," declared Mr. Wills, "is and has been that the average person has not sufficient income to pay carrying charges. Under ideal conditions, the small house of five rooms and under usually costs $5000 to $6000 without land. The average family's income is under $2000. He can pay no more than $30 to $40 a month. And he is not satisfied to accept a sub-normal house.

Profits Were Too Low

"No easing up on the credit situation can help him, although easing up on interest rates and down payments will assist him as will lowered taxes.

"The main thing, however, is to reduce the costs of the house itself. Doing this, there has not been enough profit to entice contractors. The only way to attain this end, as I see it, is to obtain a guaranteed price from a concern fully equipped to produce homes on a mass production basis to meet the potential demand."

This Mr. Wills has done through the co-operation of the Pre-bilt Company of Revere, newly organized successor to the Pre-bilt Department of the Pope & Cottle Lumber Company. Although not pre-fabricated in the strict sense that this term implies, a great many of the parts such as closets, cabinets, doors, and windows are built in advance in the factory. The savings are made chiefly through the mass production of standard building units at the factory.

Due to the anticipated large demand for these homes, Mr. Wills finds it possible to spend sufficient time on the plans to create a home of attractive and dignified design, getting completely away from the cracker-box construction usually associated with the small, low-cost home.

Firemen Get Order to Stop At Red Lights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7—Fire trucks answering all alarms in this city are now required to stop at red traffic lights as the result of a resolution adopted this week by the Board of Fire Commissioners in conjunction with a city-wide campaign to reduce traffic fatalities.

The unusual resolution was approved without a contest, and instructions have been issued to all fire battalion chiefs to halt their apparatus at traffic lights the same as other vehicles and to proceed "with caution" as soon as the signals change in their favor. Returning from fires the trucks will obey all signals, including unlighted stop signs.

The new order has already provoked criticism on the ground that it will delay fire equipment in reaching a blaze and that the large trucks, speeding in response to an alarm, will be difficult to stop quickly at intersections without endangering the men aboard, other vehicles and pedestrians.

The campaign for traffic safety was begun after a series of fatal accidents to pedestrians on Whitney Avenue, populous main thoroughfare leading to the north and east. Other safety measures have been taken and enforcement of a 25-mile speed limit will begin Jan. 15.

Tax

(Continued from Page 9)

tain Benway was active in the campaign to make restriction of gas tax money to highway uses mandatory by initiative petition.

Commenting on the load of governmental costs borne by real estate, Captain Benway pointed out, "the Boston property owner pays $38.70 in taxes for each $1000 worth of real estate he owns, but the owner of a motorcar pays more than $100 per $1000 when all excises, registration, gasoline taxes and other imposts are figured in.

Mr. Harriman, reviewing the history of the gas tax in the State said, "When the gas tax was originally proposed it was the intent to use it for the building of main through highways constructed by the State. Since then the main state highways have been developed to the point where the State can look elsewhere for a place to use gas funds. One place to look is building of through highways in cities."

Other Gas Tax Schemes

In the meantime today, there were indications that Mayor Tobin's hopes for gasoline tax money might be consumed in a general legislative fight over division of the money; for Mayor Tobin apparently is not the only city official to entertain such ideas.

Representative Philip M. Markley, Democrat, of Springfield, filed what he described as a compromise bill under which cities and towns would receive one third the revenues brought in by the gas tax and other highway sources, and the state would spend the remaining two thirds for highway uses.

The total highway revenues, including the $19,000,000 gasoline tax, is about $25,000,000 a year. In recent years amounts ranging from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 have been diverted to relieve cities and towns of a proportional share of state taxes.

Based on Population

Distribution, under the Markley bill, would be on the basis of population, giving Boston a larger share than previously.

That all this diversion might have an adverse effect was disclosed today when Attorney General Paul A. Dever and Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan left for Washington in response to notification that federal highway grants to the Commonwealth might be cut down as a result of the diversion.

Weymouth Mayor Assails Street Accident Lawsuits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Jan. 7—Weymouth residents involved in minor accidents on town streets have been urged by Selectman Everett E. Callahan to seek adjustments through the town officials before hiring attorneys to make legal battles for recovery of damages.

The mayor said the costs of damages for such injuries were assuming the proportions of an "accident racket" and that almost every claim cost the town $300. Several cases had been brought to his attention, he said, where victims allegedly injured had treated the matter lightly when questioned by Thomas J. Kelly, Superintendent of Streets, yet a few weeks later had begun court proceedings.

Hunt for Hidden Pirate Gold At Isles of Shoals Suspended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 7—The Isles of Shoals—about seven miles off Portsmouth Harbor—have been the scene of a hunt for "pirate gold" which has been called off for the winter.

For a number of weeks the York Salvaging Company had a crew of men working around the Isles. Equipped with instruments intended to record the presence of "hidden gold," a preliminary search for treasure was made.

Victor Brooks, formerly a diver for the Navy Department at Portsmouth Navy Yard, has made several visits to the ocean floor around the Isles of Shoals.

The expectation that gold may be found in the section is based on the claim that the pirate "Blackbeard," known as Captain Teach, made at least one visit to the Isles of Shoals to bury surplus loot. In 1813 it is caimed that either a Spanish or Portuguese ship was supposedly wrecked on the Isles with a wealth of treasure which either went to the bottom or was taken to the shore and buried.

Pirate treasure hunts in New Hampshire are few and far between, chiefly because of the fact that the state has the shortest coast line of any coastal state.

Youth Declared Demanding Help In Modern Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., Jan. 7—"Youth will take over the reins of governmental, industrial, economic, and religious affairs of tomorrow, and it is for the parents and teachers to guide the young people in the right direction," Cameron Beck, director of the New York Stock Exchange Institute, told an audience at Sharon last night.

Mr. Beck, who has been employed in Wall Street for 21 years, stated that "the youth of today is demanding, not asking, that they be given sincere guidance and understanding in their problems."

He related instances in his experience when the help of older people or organizations might have averted failure in the life of a promising boy or girl, and other cases where unselfish foresight has prepared a leader for his proper position in life. Mentioning a talk he gave at a reformatory, he noted that the cost of keeping a boy in such a school is $365 a year, while a year in public school would be but $100. He declared that 75 per cent of the boys could, if guided, become useful citizens.

Dyers Union Gets Official's Support

A member of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today backed the Cleaners and Dyers Union of the C. I. O. in its battle against the North Shore Dye House and Holland Cleansers, of New Hampshire, saying the union had lived up fully to its contract.

The union, a branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is bringing charges before the National Labor Relations Board that the North Shore sought to evade its part of the contract by moving its equipment from Revere, Mass., to the Holland plant in Derry, N. H.

Backing for the union came in a signed statement by Thomas Curley, of the state board, read at a hearing in the Federal Building before Waldo C. Holden, trial examiner of the NLRB.

"The cleaning and dyeing division of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers lived up to its part of the contract with the North Shore Dye House," said the statement. "The employees went back to work in April after the strike. In May, however, they struck again when the company refused to live up to its part of the agreement."

The two dye firms and two others with which they are affiliated, the Holland of Massachusetts and Excell of Maine, have more than 70 retail stores in four New England states and the North Shore alone does a business of more than $350,000 a year, according to testimony at the hearings.

Describing the day of the alleged lockout, charged by the union, Mr. Caspar told of going to the Revere plant last Oct. 27, finding the gates looked, about 35 untalkative "guards" standing about and the employees unable to gain admittance.

"The wearing apparel from the plant was being moved away in trucks," he testified. "Every time a truck went out, a private car followed it containing five guards.

"I followed one of the trucks in my machine and the guards stopped me and said I had better go back or something would happen."

"Did you," asked Norman F. Edmonds, attorney for the NLRB, "go back?"

"I did," was the reply.

Late yesterday, Samuel W. Rosenfield, president of the four cleaning plants, testified that he had hired "property protectors" last October to guard trucks transporting material and that he did not know the identities of the persons from whom he did the hiring.

Asked if the "guards" might have been supplied by David J. Breen, strikebreaker and gambling promoter, who was later slain in a Boston hotel, Mr. Rosenfield said, "Definitely no." Today Mr. Rosenfield sent word he was indisposed and could not attend the hearing.

Exhibit to Show Varied Work In Adult Education

Exhibits illustrating the 87 courses offered by the Boston Center for Adult Education in the winter term starting next week will be shown at an open house at the Center, 79 Mount Vernon street, Sunday afternoon, from 3 to 8 p. m.

A feature will be an amateur art exhibit, including paintings, statues, sketches, marionettes, and photographs, selected to illustrate the work of hundreds of adult hobbyists taking the evening art courses at the Center.

Comprising a virtual museum of modern adult interests, the other course displays will show the development and importance of consumer co-operatives, international affairs, geology of the Boston area, modern art, home decoration, foreign languages, and many other subjects.

This is the first of a planned series of annual midwinter open houses, demonstrating the work of the small informal study groups at the Center, it was announced by Dorothy Hewitt, director.

Admission is open to the public, free of charge. Music will be played throughout the afternoon by string trios of the Longy School of Music.

The committee in charge includes Prof. George Sneath, Boston University, chairman; Willi Apel, Harvard lecturer on music; Arthur Birkett, Needham; Florence Chapin, Cambridge; Mrs. Kenneth Bond, Brookline; Mrs. Somers Sturgis, Cambridge; Mrs. Francis Russell, Arlington; Charles Schirmer, Newton, and Arthur Beaton, Brighton.

Hurley Censures Talk by Bickford

(Continued from Page 9)

could give him special information. The second occasion, he said, was in the company of John Shepard III and was in connection with a plea to have Suffolk Law School made a university.

In regard to Mr. Bickford's statement that legislators could be bought for anything from $100 down to a pound of tea, the Governor said he trusted the Legislature would give Mr. Bickford opportunity to be heard and prove his statements.

This had already been suggested by Senator McSweeney who said he would consult with the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate with a view to seeing what authority the bodies might have to summons Mr. Bickford before them.

Mr. Bickford said today he would welcome opportunity to prove his statement.

Senate President Samuel H. Wragg and Speaker of the House Horace T. Cahill conferred with Henry T. Wiggin, counsel for the House, for about 15 minutes this afternoon, but no disclosure was made concerning the decision reached concerning Mr. Bickford.

State House observers recalled that in 1928 the House called upon William M. Forgrave, at that time State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, for explanation of his charges that the final night of the session was reminiscent of scenes in the back rooms of saloons. Later public censorship of Mr. Forgrave was voted and he was denied the privileges accorded lobbyists by the House.

$100,000 Gloucester Fire

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 7 (AP)—Firemen of three north shore departments waged a four-hour battle early today to extinguish a blaze in the Kerr Block—a three story business and storage structure—in the retail district. Damage was estimated at $100,000.

Until the Manchester and Rockport, Mass., departments arrived, to supplement the Gloucester fire fighters, the blaze threatened to sweep through the district. Water curtains were spread on two sides of the structure.

Color in the White Sale

In these days of maroon bath towels, pastel bed sheets, and table linen in any color a woman may fancy, the term January "White Sale" is something of a misnomer. Yet it is still the signal for a yearly stocking up on household linens.

The Christian Science Monitor, being essentially a home newspaper, is the logical place for merchants to print their news of January White Sale values. Women in the home are watching for these invitations to shop.

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Saturnia (Bos.)	Jan. 8	Gibraltar Jan. 17	Jan. 8 12 mid	Jan. 8 9:00 am
*Aquitania	Jan. 12	Cherbourg Jan. 18	Jan. 11 8:00 pm	Jan. 12 8:00 am
†Hansa	Jan. 12	Hamburg Jan. 21	Jan. 12 1:00 pm	Jan. 12 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maliko	San Francisco	Jan. 18	Jan. 13 4:00 pm	Jan. 13 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14 4:00 pm	Jan. 14 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 27 4:00 pm	Jan. 27 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 3	Jan. 29 4:00 pm	Jan. 29 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Jan. 15	Jan. 10 4:00 pm	Jan. 10 7:30 pm

*Except Germany. †Special address for Germany only. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Business and Industry

House Body Would Ease Burden of Undistributed Profits Tax

Commerce and Finance

Committee Asks 'What Price' Ford's D. T. & I. Railroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—This is the story of how the Pennslyvania Railroad bought a $36,000,000 subsidiary because it carried with it a "moral obligation" with Henry Ford. It is the story also of how Henry Ford showed himself to be "unreasonable" to good effect, and to his own financial advantage.

The story was told today before the Senate railroad investigating committee on which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, is chairman, and it was told in the presence of Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company.

The railroad was the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, which records show Henry Ford and his son Edsel bought a broken down ramshackle property in 1920 for $22,774,000, and after having their "fun" with it and introducing novel methods which caused anguish and breast-beating among old-guard rail executives, they sold it in 1929 to the Pennsylvania for $36,000,000.

A Moral Obligation

But the sale involved a "moral obligation" that did not appear in the contract which is what the senatorial committee is investigating with suspicious eyes. The value of the "D. T. & I" was not as a railroad but as a carrier of Henry Ford's neat little new cars, piled up all gleaming and polished, on its rolling stock. Just as a transportation unit itself, the rival New York Central road, according to evidence today considered the Ford asking price of $36,000,000 as exactly two thirds too high. But with an agreement, written or unwritten, that Henry Ford would continue to route his new cars over it, as he had been doing while it was his own property, it was worth the high sum. As one of the economists in the cluster of experts, lawyers, investigators and transportation officials bunched around Mr. Wheeler's table today said:

"It's the Ford traffic that's the gravy of the D. T. I."

Records and documents introduced in the record, and grudgingly agreed to by officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, show that at first a signed agreement was sought by A. J. County, Pennsylvania vice-president, with Henry Ford that he would continue to send his traffic over the line, if purchased. Such an agreement, as Judge Heiserman, Pennsylvania railroad counsel himself today admitted, would have been illegal under the Elkins Act barring rail rebates or concessions.

The record shows that Henry Ford first toyed with the idea of signing such an agreement, and then proved difficult. Previous confidential memos written by Mr. County, also present at the hearing today, had given his own opinion that the D. T. & I. wasn't worth buying without such an agreement. Pennsylvania officials, the records and evidence show, thought they had landed a written agreement from Henry Ford as negotiations were being carried on by Edsel Ford. But then, suddenly, Mr. Ford put his foot down.

Agreement May Be Illegal

"The gentleman in Detroit has upset the whole arrangement by insisting upon elimination of the traffic feature," Mr. County wrote General W. W. Atterbury, May 3, 1929. And as Edsel Ford, who was a spectator at most of the give-and-take of today's argument, commented:

"Father was adamant about it—he'd probably been turning it over in his own mind a long time and finally decided not to sign it. He did not bind himself in any way. He could stop traffic over the railroad tomorrow if he wanted."

But when Mr. County declared later there was a "moral obligation" on Henry Ford to continue the traffic, Edsel Ford did not comment. This is what the Senate committee is interested in. If the Pennsylvania paid a fair price for the D. T. & I., the agreement is legal. But if it paid an exorbitant price, with the understanding that it would get a traffic advantage, it is illegal, and a subject for the courts to decide upon.

Involved in the affair, too, is the position of the subordinate "Pennroad Corporation," which was created expressly to buy the D. T. & I. Mr. Wheeler charged at one point that the original thought had been to create the Pennroad so as to carry out a transaction that would have been illegal for the parent company. Evidence today showed that the officials of the parent company had agreed that the stockholders of Pennroad should buy the D. T. & I., even before there were any stockholders. The agreement to purchase was consummated first and the Pennroad created thereafter.

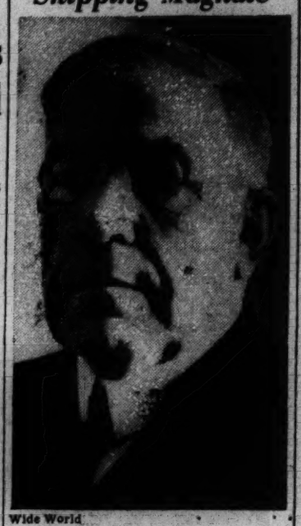
Why D. T. & J. Paid Way

Over the whole affair fell the shadow of Henry Ford. There were bitter complaints in the confidential memos of the dickering rail officials that he was "unreasonable," but they accepted the fact resignedly.

Amusement was caused at the start of the hearing by the alarm expressed in confidential letters of old time rail officials, over the publicity Mr. Ford was getting for his revolutionary changes in the D. T. & I. Edsel Ford said he and his father got interested in the road because one of its bridges was worn out and it didn't have money to build a new one. Its record was one of receiverships. It was dirty, said Edsel, and run down, and its rolling stock was no good. He and his father got interested in the line which ran from Detroit south to Ironton, Ohio, with a branch line to Toledo, because they had their own ideas on rolling stock and equipment.

They took the railroad, "cleaned it," started paying gaping employees Ford factory wages, with shorter hours and no Sunday work, and almost immediately the line began to pay. National attention was roused to the disadvantage of old railroad methods. A "backfire" of propaganda was arranged against Ford involving articles in Railway Age and Nation's Business, negotiated by Merle Thorpe, its editor. The point was, they insisted, that the road was paying because it was now suddenly getting Ford traffic, a fact which Edsel largely admitted in testimony today.

Shipping Magnate



Wide World.

George A. Tomlinson
Elected President and Executive Committee Chairman of the Alleghany Corp.

George A. Tomlinson Is New President Of The Alleghany Corp.

CLEVELAND (AP)—At 72 years of age, amiable, gray-haired George A. Tomlinson—Great Lakes shipping magnate who started from scratch—heads the Alleghany Corporation as president and executive committee chairman of this, the top holding company of a $3,000,000,000 rail empire.

Robert R. Young, Alleghany board chairman, announced that the one-time cowboy and newspaper reporter had been named to the key office in the operating structure erected by the late Van Sweringen brothers. Mr. Tomlinson succeeds Charles L. Bradley of Cleveland.

Midamerica was the vehicle which Tomlinson and George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., capitalist, used to regain for the Van Syeringens control of their vast holdings at an auction sale of collateral securities two years ago.

Mr. Young announced also that Mr. Tomlinson, Herbert Fitzpatrick, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway chairman, and Robert McKinney, Mr. Kirby's associate, were elected to the Alleghany board—from which Mr. Kolbe retired.

Mr. Tomlinson, a native of Detroit, in youth was a cowboy and, for a time, a member of Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West show. He was managing editor of an early Scripps newspaper in Detroit and also served as a reporter under Dana on the old New York Sun. He became a vessel agent—and finally the largest independent vessel operator on the Great Lakes.

On the executive committee besides Mr. Tomlinson are Mr. Young, Herbert R. Neff, Col. Leonard P. Ayres and Mr. Kirby. Darwin S. Barrett, treasurer, was elected secretary; J. K. Enslow, assistant treasurer, was appointed assistant secretary, and Robert McKinney was named assistant secretary.

Carloadings Drop 22.3 P. C. in Week Below 1936 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 457,359 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was a decrease of 3008 cars, or .7 per cent compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 130,904 or 22.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 318,396 or 41 per cent compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Decrease from Last week	Yr. ago
Miscellaneous fr'ght	171,702	↑2,249	70,620
Less than carlot merchandise	115,530	3,996	17,309
Coal	103,880	↑2,443	27,258
Grain & grain Prods	28,991	↑1,058	↑3,244
Western districts	18,315	↑721	↑2,445
Livestock	10,091	↑536	1,553
Western districts	7,369	↑250	1,318
Forest products	16,789	3,833	8,301
Ore	5,344	1,616	3,625
Coke	5,062	↑150	5,482

↑Increase.

Market Values Off 4.5 P. C. in Month

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported the market value of its listed shares on Jan. 1 was $38,869,140,625 compared with $40,716,032,190 on Dec. 1, a decline of 4.5 per cent and $59,878,127,946 at the start of 1937.

There were 1259 listed stock issues with an average price of $27.53 a share against 1252 averaging $28.92 a share a month previous and 1212 averaging $44.02 at the outset of 1937.

Borrowings against securities by members of the exchange, the report showed, amounted to 1.70 per cent of the market value of the listed shares compared with 1.69 on Dec. 1 and 1.76 a year ago.

Copper Price Again Raised ¼c a Pound

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Copper for delivery in the United States was marked up another quarter of a cent a pound to 10½ cents by a leading smelter today. Producers continued to ask 11 cents.

During the recent cessation of demand, smelters early in December dropped the price to 10 cents.

Active buying of the red metal in export markets and a little more interest among domestic consumers have bolstered the price.

House Revisions Of Tax Law Hit 'Family' Concerns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Partial conclusions have now been reached by the House Ways and Means Subcommittee which has been recasting the corporate revenue system of the United States with the aim of stimulating recovery and removing injustices.

Its plans point to the following major steps:

Exemption from the sharply attacked corporate surplus profits tax of all corporations with annual net income of under $25,000, placing them on normal rates graduated from 12½ per cent to 15 per cent.

Application of effective rates to the net income of above $25,000 corporations graduating from 20 per cent down to 15 per cent according to the volume of dividends they actually distribute.

Hits "Family" Corporations

Leaving a third group, family or "closely-held" corporations, under the present controversial rates. In this classification fall some 500-1000 corporations, including the Ford Motor Company. Under this rate would not come family corporations earning less than $50,000 or distributing at least 60 per cent of their net income.

It was against the perpetuation of this third group, the "family" corporations, in which the Ford estate falls, that Representative Arthur P. Lamneck (D) of Ohio yesterday protested. In defense, Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky, who announced the committee's findings after an interview with President Roosevelt, said:

"Of the 200,000 corporations filing taxable returns," he said, "about 199,000; perhaps 199,500 would be under either the 12½ to 15 per cent, normal rates applying to under-$25,000 businesses or the 20 to 16 per cent 'effective' rates proposed for the over-$25,000 corporations.

"The third group, however, are those which we felt were using the corporate device for the express purpose of avoiding the payment of taxes; that to save individuals from paying income surtaxes on dividends they were using the corporations to pay corporate taxes.

"Although they are operating companies, the dividends have not been paid out.

"Under the plan worked out for them, they would continue to pay approximately the same taxes as under the system now in effect."

Define Closely Held Units

The subcommittee has evolved a definition of "closely-held" corporations, which ranges from where two persons of an immediate family own more than 50 per cent of the stock to where 10 persons own 75 per cent of the stock, with graduations in between.

For these groups the proposed plan would permit the retention, free from the surtax which would be imposed, of $40,000, or 30 per cent of the adjusted net income, whichever was the greater. The amount retained beyond the exemption would be subjected to a flat surtax of 20 per cent.

As this would work out, a "closely held" $100,000 net income corporation which refused to distribute any of its earnings as dividends would pay a tax of $28,000, or $8000 more than would apply to a corporation, not "closely held," under the same circumstances.

The subcommittee has definitely decided not to attempt immediate recommendations on the problems arising from the division of income between husband and wife under the community property laws of eight states, which costs the government an estimated $50,000,000 in annual revenue, nor the present deductions of 5 per cent to 27½ per cent allowed oil and mining companies for depreciation, although Secretary Morgenthau called this allowance "perhaps the most glaring loophole in our present revenue law." The sub-committee found the subjects too complicated and controversial for speedy settlement.

Big Lead Company Reduces Operations

BONNE TERRE, Mo., Jan. 7 (AP)—The St. Joseph Lead Company announced today its operations at five plants in Missouri would be curtailed effective Monday because of reduced demand for lead.

Under the new schedule, production will be staggered so that each plant operates six days each alternate week. About 2500 men, who had been employed five 8-hour days a week, will be effected.

Hourly wage rates, said to be the highest ever paid in the "lead belt," will be maintained. The minimum underground scale is $5.50 for an 8-hour day.

Clinton H. Crane of New York, president of the company, announced the curtailment of operations at a meeting of foremen and department heads.

The company operates mines and mills at Bonne Terre, Leadwood, Desloge, Flat River and Mine La Motte in Missouri.

1937 Ford Output Is 1,314,369 Units

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced yesterday its 1937 world production totaled 1,314,369 units, of which 1,027,701 were produced and assembled in the United States. The company's world production in 1936 was 1,194,800 cars and trucks, including 1,079,591 in the United States.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines

MONTREAL (CP)—Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Limited, had a net profit of $444,886 in the three months ended Nov. 30, decrease of $51,324, compared with $496,012 in the preceding quarter, it was reported. Bullion output totaled $1,070,589, or $9.87 a ton milled, compared with $1,111,812, $9.74 a ton.

Willkie-Jackson Talks Show New Deal-Utility Divergence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—The gulf that separates the big public utilities and their allies, on one side, and the New Deal, on the other, was seen here today as wide as ever following addresses by Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, one of the largest utility holding companies in the world, and Robert L. Jackson, assistant attorney general of the United States, at the Town Hall last night.

Mr. Willkie was for business and government getting around a table to settle their differences "without catchwords and the nonsense about the 60 ruling families."

"I suggest that we have now reached the time when we should stop discussing who caused the depression and direct our attention toward how to cure it," he said.

Mr. Jackson indicated he felt such a conference would accomplish no worthwhile results. He saw the position of the Administration strongly fortified by public opinion, declaring that what the American people expected business to do was to furnish steady jobs for all who wanted to work and to "furnish enough goods to make that standard of living which the people have come to regard as 'American.'"

"The public is convinced that a proper economic arrangement, in a nation of such unlimited resources, can give that, and so am I," he said. "First we must look to business for it."

"For several years now," said Mr. Willkie, "we have been listening to a bedtime story telling us that the men who hold office in Washington are, by their very positions, endowed with a special virtue; that they are men of far vision and exceptional mental capacity. Business, on the other hand, particularly so-called 'big business' men, are pictured as ruthless dictators of sprawling industrial empires, with no real ability except the talent for collecting money for themselves."

No Monopoly on Virtue

Mr. Willkie stressed that most of the business leaders were one-time small-town boys who went out into the world and made a name for themselves, and he asked whether these men or the men in politics "wore the longer horns or sport the whiter wings."

"Would you, from what you know personally, consider the politician to have the greater ability and the more noble character?" he asked his hearers. "I tell you quite frankly that I find no halo on the head of either. I have known men in government who were excessively greedy for power and likewise men in business who were excessively greedy for money. But this is not typical of either group, and whatever other monopolies Mr. Jackson may claim to find, I know he has not found, even among government officials, a monopoly of virtue.

"But there is another myth that has been handed out to us in recent years, and that is that big business and small business have different and opposing interests. My distinguished companion on the platform has made this a favorite theme of his speeches. He has warned against government co-operation with big business, maintaining that, to quote his words, 'the governmental co-operation which the small business man wants is a different kind.'

"The fact of the matter is that small business and big business prosper under exactly the same conditions, and the conditions that are harmful to one are harmful to the other. In fact, small business suffers more acutely from such things as heavy taxation, government hostility and timidity of investment, because it has no reserves with which to preserve itself in times of adversity.

"Big business supplies a market to small business not only by buying its products, but by stimulating the general market. Moreover, it furnishes small business with low-cost materials and supplies. The two are dependent one upon the other. When we say that American industry is prosperous, we mean that the small businesses of America, which comprise the larger part of our industry, are prosperous.

"After all, a large corporation is simply a corporation in which as a rule the interest is divided among a great many small stockholders. If Government succeeds in destroying a large corporation, more people—both stockholders and employees—suffer at one time, that is all. It is not the size that makes a corporation bad or good, it is the way it operates. . . ."

Mr. Willkie had no defense of business men who took unfair advantage, saying there was no doubt there had been weaknesses and abuses, but, he added, betrayals of trust have stained the record of public officials as well as of business men.

Let there be an end to name calling and unfair criticism, Mr. Willkie urged, adding that he saw no reason to argue about who caused the recession. The time had come to cure it, he declared.

Investors Lack Confidence

"The real cure consists of convincing the millions of small investors throughout America that the government does not intend to continue its attack on American industry, big or little, for it is these investors upon whom industry depends for its funds, . . ." he said.

"Mr. Jackson has previously spoken of a 'strike of capital' against the Government. "If there is any strike of capital, it comes from these millions of small investors—not from the wealthy few. As a matter of fact, due to the income tax laws which take up to 83 per cent of a rich man's investment in private enterprise, most of the very rich have been investing more and more in tax exempt Government securities. It might be helpful to industry, as well as to Government revenues, if the Government should remove these tax exemptions, but this in itself would not be enough.

"The main problem is to restore the confidence of investors in American business, and to do this will require more than pleasant speaking on the part of Government. For several years the Government has taken definite action to show its hostility to business. It must now take definite action to demonstrate the sincerity of its desire to co-operate.

"I don't think that such co-operation should be difficult. The chief reason why Government officials and business men fail to understand each other is because one thinks and speaks the language of politics and emotionalism, while the other thinks and speaks the language of economics and realism. One thinks economic forces can be controlled by politics while the other realizes that economic forces are more powerful than either Government or business. But if we look behind this difference in theory, we can find much upon which we agree in practice. . . .

'Unfair' Federal Competition

"Six weeks ago I left with the President a memorandum suggesting a solution for this utility problem—a solution which did not ask for less federal regulation of utilities, but did ask for an end to unfair government competition and unfair government destruction of the property of American citizens. I am still hopeful that that memorandum will provide a basis upon which the utilities may be permitted to go ahead with their construction plans. . . .

"At this critical point in our nation's history, it would seem fitting that business and government should bear in mind the warning which Abraham Lincoln gave to the two factions into which this country was dividing at the time of his first inaugural address. 'I am loath to close,' he said, 'we are not enemies, but friends. We must not be eemies.'"

Mr. Jackson declared that if industry did not, or would not, provide jobs with adequate pay to insure a decent standard of living, the people were determined to provide it for tremselves through their Government.

"This nation has repudiated for all time what Senator Robert Wagner has so well called 'the outmoded dogma that the helpless must help themselves,'" he said, "A man off the pay roll is a man on the tax roll, and whether or not business likes this as a philosophy, it must face it as a fact.

"There are those who answer that private enterprise can take care of itself; that all Government needs do is to 'let business alone.' It is important—if true, and it isn't true. . . .

"Private enterprise in America today is in a situation where chiefly its own workers are its customers, and its customers its own workers. Unless it can keep the circle of goods and wages moving, then the Government directly and brazenly must fill the gap in employment on one hand and the needs for goods on the other. We are right out in the open with sheer naked taxes on private enterprise for cash relief.

Would Speed Up Production

"Government last year tried to co-operate with business demand to get out of government spending, and the problem has come back to it with increased intensity. What then can we do?

"There is, to my mind, an essential first step. That is for big business deliberately and speedily to go to a policy of high volume production, low price and the highest wage scale possible. As one industry has put the philosophy, we must have more goods, for more people at lest cost. . . .

"Today a few companies in each industry have grown so powerful that they can, by various devices not reached by present laws, hold prices up for a long time even if they lose customers. They have a short-sighted philosophy that it is better policy in the long run to sell less goods at high prices than more goods at lower prices. Steel has declined in production from near 90 per cent of capacity to near 30 per cent without dropping the price a cent. . . .

"Steel is not alone in this policy. Important basic industries—notably those supplying building materials—have followed the same policy and have simply priced us out of a housing program.

"I hope to see anti-monopoly laws enacted that will be adequate to throw the power of organized government back to those businesses which are pursuing a policy of serving the public with an abundance of goods at prices it can afford to pay."

Jackson on Wage Question

Mr. Jackson characterized what he called "big business opposition" as most short-sighted, adding that a low-wage policy was inconsistent with the standard of living American business was organized to serve.

"Unless it is willing to pay wages which will sustain the high standard of American living, it cannot have a market for its commodities," he continued.

Mr. Jackson found it hard for government and business to get along well together.

"The difficulty in getting along with business is not so much that it has a bad philosophy of the functions of government as that it has no philosophy as to the broader functions of itself," he continued. "It tends to make great strife over temporary irritations. It passes unnoticed fundamental menaces to its long-range interest.

"Our need now is to settle upon a common objective for business and government. My little contribution is to suggest this program of high volume, low price industrial economy, which will sustain a high wage scale, which, in turn, will support a high standard of living, which will demand and pay for the high volume production, at prices determined by its wages. That economic organization must find ways in its bargaining, its ownership and its management for the play of our democratic instincts—the most fundamental force in American life.

"Regardless of any consequences, I am ready to go down the line to co-operate with anyone to foster this kind of American life, and just as ready to go down the line against anyone who would destroy this kind of American life."

Southern Industry Opposes Rail Rate Rise of 15 P. C.

ATLANTA (AP)—A group of the Southeast's manufacturers, traffic organizations and certain growers opposed a proposed freight rate increase of the nation's railroads in hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The 15 per cent raise, they testified at opening sessions of a three-day meeting, would not solve the "grave financial plight" of the carriers and would curtail some industries.

However, J. L. Williams of New York, chairman of the general traffic committee of the China Clay Producers Association, submitted an association resolution "favoring just and reasonable increases in our rates," to be on a flat sum per ton rather than percentage increase.

"You will understand," Mr. Williams said, "that we are in favor of additional revenue for the carriers. We, however, are not in position to suggest the granting of carriers' entire request for a 15 per cent increase."

Witnesses favorable to the proposed increase will appear before the commissioners. Dr. Walter M. W. Splawn, chairman, and Marion M. Caskie, after all opponents are heard.

L. O. Kimberly, representing the American Cotton Manufacturing Association, testified the increase would be to the disadvantage of the South, raising its rate more than the North's. He said an increase in coal rates would cause many mills to change from coal for production of power.

Others declared increased rates would result in cheaper substitutes for use in foundries and treatment of rubber.

Mr. Creighton, of Charlotte, N. C., proposed that if the 15 per cent increase was allowed in the North, it be held to a maximum of 10 or 11 per cent in the South to equalize present differences in the rate structure.

Under no circumstances should freight rate increases be made uniformly for all territories, he said, adding, the South's rates were already "relatively high and out of proportion."

Excess Reserves Rise $110,000,000 In Week of Jan. 5

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the lendable excess reserves of the nation's banks increased further last week because of the return flow of money from the pockets of shoppers to the banks.

Excess reserves increased in the week ended Jan. 5 by $110,000,000 to $1,270,000,000. Money in circulation declined $61,000,000 to $6,510,000,000. Another factor in the increased reserves was the withdrawal of Treasury deposits from federal reserve banks.

The board made no changes in its holdings of government securities during the week.

The board's statement showed that during the week ended Jan. 5 member bank reserve balances increased $88,000,000.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in Treasury cash amounted to $1,223,000,000 on Jan. 5, a decrease of $5,000,000 for the week.

Bank Clearings Off 11.1 P. C. From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Total bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the five-day week ended Jan. 5 were $5,810,966,000, a decline of 11.1 per cent from $6,538,195,000 in the comparable 1937 week, also a five-day week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Clearings for the week rose $818,924,000 from the preceding five-day period, while the 1937 comparative showed a gain of $700,990,000.

Turnover at New York totaled $3,642,254,000, a drop of 12.3 per cent from $4,155,099,000 a year ago. Outside of New York the aggregate was $2,168,712,000, against $2,383,096,000 a year ago or a loss of 9.0 per cent.

The more important declines, compared with a year ago, included: Pittsburgh 23.3 per cent, Richmond 20.1, Omaha 17.2, Boston 13.8, Detroit 12.6, Baltimore 12.6, Philadelphia 12.4 and Atlanta 10.8. Gains were registered in only three centers, Louisville was up 11.5 per cent and New Orleans 2.0.

Chicago turnover of $345,600,000 was a gain of 1.0 per cent over 342,300,000 last year.

Union Pacific Head Pledges Co-operation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—W. A. Harriman, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad, said yesterday that President Roosevelt's message to Congress Monday paved the way "for the development of sound co-operation between business and the Administration."

He made the statement in a telegram to Secretary of Commerce Roper. Harriman is chairman of the Business Advisory Council, a group of 53 business leaders who act in an advisory capacity to commerce department.

"I know I can speak for your council in pledging our assistance to . . . the attainment of the objectives we all seek," the telegram said.

In making the telegram public, Roper said the council also was in accord with a suggestion made by President Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday that business and government should find means of intelligent planning of production.

More Telephones in Service

NEW YORK (AP)—Telephones in service in the principal telephone subsidiaries of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. included in the Bell system increased by 41,700 in December, compared with a gain of 91,500 in December, 1936, the company reported.

Problems of Price System Seen Confused, Not Clarified

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Critical analysis in Wall Street of the Administration's recent animadversions on business has been quite unfavorable. It is felt here that complex problems of the national price system have been confused rather than clarified.

Thus it is felt, for example, that three things which are by no means synonymous have been very seriously confused, namely, (1) price control, (2) monopoly, and (3) corporate size. The attack on all three has been practically indiscriminate, and made in such way as to give the almost unavoidable impression that they coincide. Thus, for example, late in November the President wrote to the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission referring to a "marked increase in the cost of living during the present year . . . attributable in part to monopolistic practices and other unwholesome methods of competition." Both Assistant Attorney Jackson and Secretary Ickes mingled their attacks on such practices as identical bidding and basing point bidding with charges that business control is becoming more centralized. The latter is a curious echo of a major theme of Karl Marx in Das Kapital, and has recently become a popular theme of American writers on economics, reaching a peak in the recent book of Ferdinand Lundberg charging that America is "controlled" by 60 families—a considerable narrowing down of the old myth of Ward McAllister's "four hundred," as Representative O'Connor, chairman of the House Rules Committee, immediately pointed out.

FTC Report

Lastly several signs indicate that Administration dissatisfaction with the present antitrust laws is in part caused by the fact that they do not penalize mere corporate size. In its annual report published in November, the Federal Trade Commission actually requested Congress to lay down a standard of corporate size, beyond which the Commission should be permitted to prohibit further mergers. Last spring it went so far as actually to criticize certain well-known corporations, principally in the food trade, for their mere size. And in a press conference a few days ago Mr. Jackson actually criticized the court decisions on the astonishing ground that the courts said ". . . the law does not make mere size an offense." "It is inconceivable," said Mr. Jackson, "that the court intended this dicta to be taken literally; nevertheless, it illustrates the judicial attitude which is constantly the most serious obstacle to anti-trust prosecution—an attitude which makes a state of mind an element in every case even where size is so great as to constitute virtual monopoly."

Specifically, it is felt that price-control is not monopoly, monopoly is not size, and size is not price-control, and that none of these are as dangerous, where they may exist, as they are currently made by fashionable talkers and writers to seem.

Viewpoint Explained

This viewpoint runs as follows: The bulk of the "price-control" which the Department of Justice dislikes is in reality a non-collusive refusal to compete in prices. This is the essence of the identical bidding and the basing point bidding that so irritates Mr. Ickes. With prices openly posted everyone bids the same price. If anyone cuts, the rest cut, so the price is always the same. This system was encouraged under the NRA, which in many cases forced not only open price posting, but required proposed price cuts to be filed in advance with the code authorities so that, presumably, they could bring pressure to prevent them.

In any case, with prices under these systems, as in the case of the Sugar Institute, decided by the Supreme Court two years ago and the Cement Institute, now under F. T. C. attack, bids are identical merely because no one will cut—little fellows or big fellows—and while the law can punish agreements to maintain prices, it cannot force anybody to compete or cut prices if he doesn't want to. This is not properly called price-control, but voluntary price agreements.

Use of Word "Monopoly"

Since N. R. A., during rising business activity and a sellers' market in most goods, there has been much of this, presumably with government benison, but now that business has turned sour and is in a buyers' market many trade associations are losing sleep for fear that this voluntary self-restraint will give way in the bitter struggle for business as buyers' and sellers' confidence fails. Whether that will be a good or bad thing, it is felt here, may be debatable, but it is certain that such voluntary price co-operation, one of the chief current antipathies of the Administration, is neither monstrous nor monopolistic, and has nothing to do with bigness in business.

It is also felt that government spokesmen are darkening counsel in their confusion of monopoly with size. The word monopoly, it is felt, is being carelessly bandied because it is malodorous, at just the time when it should be used carefully. Webster defines it as "the exclusive right, privilege, or power of selling or purchasing a given commodity or service in a given market; exclusive control of the supply of any commodity or service in a given market; hence, often in popular use, any such control of a commodity, service, or traffic in a given market as enables the one having such control to raise the price of a commodity or service materially above the price fixed by free competition."

Thus the precise meaning of the term is legal, as the lawyers should particularly understand; and as such there are no monopolies in the country except in public services and the railroads' questionable monopoly. There seems to be a centripetal tendency in every industry for a large proportion of the business to gravitate into the hands of a few concerns like Steel, Motors, the Standard Oil companies, the Big Three in rubber, the Big Four in the tobaccos, etc. But there is also a centripetal tendency for independents to rise and cut in on the big fellows beyond a certain point, like Bethlehem, National Steel, Republic, Chrysler, Pure Oil, Gulf Oil, etc. In any system where actual coercive (governmental) power is not used to prevent this, it is possible and probable, and means by definition an absence of monopoly and by market action a check on the holding up of prices.

The correlation between price rigidity and a centralization of control seems small. Moreover, every effort of large interests to hold up prices is a definite aid to the little fellow, not, as is charged, a detriment to him. When Copper Exporters, Inc., for example in 1929-1930 held up the price of copper at 17.88 cents in order to market National City's Anaconda stock, a lot of little high-cost producers like Miami were greatly helped. This is, in fact, the nemesis of all efforts to hold prices on stilts above a falling production cost.

Administration Criticized

Meantime, however, it is pointed out that contrary to official statements, small producers and distributors have been until the set-back started, recovering more rapidly than big ones. On the other hand the price-cutting and consumer-retrenchment now apparently on the cards are expected to work more hardship on small (and usually high-cost) producers and distributors than on the big ones.

Many more criticisms have been made here of recent Administration diatribes. Mr. Jackson quoted Sir Arthur Salter unfairly, as Mr. Ellis-ton pointed out on the front page of the Monitor this week. Mr. Jackson's figures on the relation between recent steel prices and costs were shown in a leading editorial of the Wall Street Journal to be seriously distorted. An about-face on the part of the Administration is charged here in the matter of free competition versus an NRA-type planned economy. It is pointed out that the economic theory underlying the farm bill is precisely contrary to that which is being applied to industrial prices, for farmers are to be enabled and even coerced into holding their prices rigid instead of letting them yield to the pressure of "supply and demand."

In short, it is alleged that the Administration is being neither consistent, frank, nor candid in dealing with a major problem which, above all, requires consistency, frankness, and candor, no matter what conclusions such attitude leads to. The President's message on anti-trust act revision, promised in two to three weeks, is awaited with much interest.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,190,000
Previous day	1,159,240
1938 vol. to date	4,969,070
1937 vol. to date	5,988,522

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven In Light Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Efforts to extend Thursday's rally met with opposition in today's stock market.

While early losses running to a point or so were reduced or converted into modest gains after noon, minus signs were plentiful near the final hour.

Inability of the list to continue its climb was attributed mainly to profit selling due to yesterday's sharp upturn. Volume was comparatively light. Transfers were in the neighborhood of 1,100,000 shares.

Copper and lead mining shares did better when domestic prices for these metals were lifted, the former ¼ of a cent a pound and the latter $2 a ton.

Copper Stocks Up

On the upside the greater part of the time were Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, St. Joseph Lead, National Lead, Inspiration Copper, Phelps Dodge, Dome, McIntyre, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Consolidated Railroad of Cuba, Loew's, Air Reduction, Crucible Steel and Midland Steel Products.

The majority of the steels, motors aircrafts and utilities were unable to make much headway, with minor declines predominating among these groups.

Rails were fairly resistant despite official figures revealing a contra-seasonal drop in last week's freight loadings. Hopes for rate boosts and government aid in emergencies tended to prop the carriers.

At the same time Erie bonds and stocks took another dive following intimation from Chairman Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., that the federal agency would not bail out this road because the controlling carrier, Chesapeake & Ohio, had refused to come to its assistance.

Wall Street seemingly derived comfort from the testimony of Robert E. Wood, president of Sears Roebuck, before a Senate committee in which a general increase in employment was forecast for March or April. Not overlooked, though was the statement of the mail order head that recent speeches of administrative leaders were "frightening" to business. He thought, however, the President's message to Congress was "reassuring."

Some Bonds Rise

The bond market displayed a slightly better appearance in late trading today, with most of the lower priced rail issues in demand with the exception of Erie Railroad loans, which continued under pressure.

Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s advanced more than 2 points, American Water Works 6s were around 1½ higher and fractional improvement was shown by St. Paul 5s, Northwestern 4¾s, Rock Island 4s, International Telephone 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s and New York Central 5s.

Most of the Erie bonds continued 2 to 3 points lower. Losses elsewhere included Nickel Plate 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s and Great Northern 4½s.

Government bonds ranged from 4-32ds of a point lower to 1-32d higher. Japanese 6½s ran up more than 2 points, but other foreign issues did little.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—A fair demand for oils, metals and specialties brought gains of fractions to around a point in these issues on the curb today but in other groups the trend was unchanged to lower.

Newmont Mining extended its morning rally to nearly 2 points and fractional improvement was shown by Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Pantepec Oil, St. Regis Paper and American Cyanamid "B."

Shares unchanged to a shade lower included Montgomery Ward "A," Electric Bond & Share, Aluminum Co., Columbia Oil & Gas and Pan American Airways.

Wheat Prices Rally, And Overcome Losses

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Late rallies of Chicago wheat prices today more than overcome downturns of about a cent due to selling to realize profits.

Export purchases of United States wheat were finally estimated at 750,000 bushels and Canadian wheat at 1,000,000 bushels. Today's volume of Chicago trading in wheat futures was well above the recent average, but below yesterday's turnover, 52,461,000 bushels, the largest total since Oct. 13.

Foreign Markets

LONDON — Publication of many excellent dividend and earnings statements was largely responsible for the firmness in stock prices today. Although some speculative favorites eased under week-end profit taking, the list closed generally higher. Tobacco, rayon and electrical equipments attracted buyers and copper and diamond issues also sold higher. The gilt-edged group and trans-Atlantics held about steady.

PARIS — International securities were in better demand today and the Bourse closed with a firm tone. Suez Canal moved up about 300 francs and Royal Dutch 37 francs. Rentes sold unchanged to 55 centimes up, while Bank of France issue was slightly lower.

Liverpool — Wheat futures closed ½d-1¼d net higher. Prices were up more than 2d at one time following the sharp rise at Buenos Aires and strength in Canadian and American shippers, offers. Prices reacted near the close on realizing. Cotton futures advanced 2 to 4 points.

Electric Output Lower

NEW YORK—Net electric output of Associated Gas & Electric System for week ended Dec. 31 totaled 81,462,920 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 3.3 per cent from the like week of 1936.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
85	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Jan 3
22¾	7½	Adams Exp (.60g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	19¾	19¼	19¾	Jan 6
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	7	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅝
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	18	55¼	53½	55	+1¾
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	12	11¼	11	11½	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Allegheny	11	1½	1½	1½	
58½	10	Allegheny pf xw	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 6
89¾	11	Allegheny pf $30 ww	19	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
59	11	Allegheny pf $40 ww	3	14	14	14	Jan 6
52½	10½	Allegheny pr pf	4	16	14¾	16	+1¾
45¾	13	Allen Ski (1.60)	6	18¾	18½	18½	
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	2	8	8	8	
256½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (8a)	9	173½	170	173½	+2½
17½	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 6
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	5	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores	45	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ¾
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	32	49½	48¼	48¾	—1
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	13	12¾	13	+ ½
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
52½	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	19	19	19	Dec 29
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	10	65½	65	65	— ⅜
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	3	60	60	60	Jan 5
41⅜	18	Am Bank Note (¾e)	5	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¾
80¾	38	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	12	42	40½	40½	—1½
131	89	Am Can (4)	21	79¾	77	79¼	— ¼
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	163	163	163	Jan 5
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	10	25¾	25½	25¾	— ⅛
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	47	47	47	+3
33⅜	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	9	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	97	97	97	+2
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	5	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ½
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alco (½g)	5	12½	12½	12½	
33⅜	12⅝	Am Crys Sug (½e)	6	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13¾	3½	Am & For'n Pow	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
58⅝	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 6
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	2	21	21	21	Jan 6
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	Jan 5
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	20	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	22½	22	22½	Dec 31
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	8	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 5
17¾	6¾	Am International	2	7¼	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	21	21⅛	20⅜	21	+ ⅛
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	66½	65¼	66½	—1¼
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	7	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¾
13⅜	3	Am Mach & Met	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	31	36½	35½	35½	
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	29	6¾	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
87⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5½g)	4	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
72½	26	Am P&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	13	30¾	30	30½	+ ⅛
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	44	13½	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
45¼	15½	Am Roli Mill	29	20⅝	19¾	19⅞	—
101⅝	63⅜	Am Roll Mill pf (4½g)	1	73	73	73	+1
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
29	7½	Am Seating (1½g)	4	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	79	52½	50¾	51¼	
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	Dec 29
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jan 6
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	21	32¾	32	32	— ¾
26⅛	7⅝	Am Stores	5	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	27¾	26¾	27⅛	+1¼
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+1¼
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 6
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	149½	147¼	147¼	—2¼
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	3	67½	67½	67⅝	+ ⅜
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	7	70¼	69½	69½	— ⅜
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	139	139	
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	21	12⅜	12	12	— ¼
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	4	29½	29	29½	+1
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	132	8	7	7½	+ ⅜
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	38	38	38	+3
69½	25½	Anaconda (1¾g)	326	34⅜	33⅛	33½	— ⅜
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	1	46½	46½	46½	+3
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
37½	7	Anders Copper (½g)	12	16⅜	15	16⅜	+1½
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	26½	25¾	26½	Jan 6
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	4	96	95½	96	Jan 5
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	35	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	62	61½	62	Jan 6
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	15	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ¼
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	6	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	6	4	4	4	
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	34	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	67	67	67	—3
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	15	38⅝	36¼	37	—1⅞
104	66½	Atl Coast Line pf (5)	*1	66	66	66	Jan 5
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	4	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	8	5½	5	5	Dec 29
14	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	10	10	10	
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	12	21⅞	21½	21½	— ½
116½	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	105	104¾	105	Jan 5
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅝
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	8	42½	42½	42½	Jan 4
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (4½g)	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	3½	Auburn Auto	15	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 4
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	8	4¼	4	4	— ¼
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	24	8½	8¼	8⅜	
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	102	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	19	12½	11¾	11¾	— ¼
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Dec 29
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	16	17	16	16¾	+ ¼
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	34	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¾
28¾	13½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	11	16½	15¾	16½	Jan 5
105¾	92	Best Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	Jan 6
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	97	97	97	Jan 4
15¾	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	82¾	82½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Avia (1.20)	30	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
23⅝	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	12	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	15	31⅝	31½	31½	
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	192	63	61⅞	61⅞	—1¼
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	11	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ½
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	11	94	93½	94	Jan 6
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	11	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1)	12	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	14	12¾	12½	12¾	
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	91	33½	32¼	32½	—1½
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	11	26¾	26¾	26¾	+3¼
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	Jan 3
28	.16	Borden (1.60)	20	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
50⅜	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	10	27	26⅜	26⅜	+ ½
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
35⅜	57⅞	Bower B Bear (1½e)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+1
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	87	10½	9¼	10¼	+ ⅜
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	21	23⅜	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	2	28	25¼	28	Jan 6
47	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	32	32	32	Jan 5
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	7	7	7	Jan 6
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	9¼	9¼	9½	— ⅛
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	8	29	29	29	Jan 6
52¾	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	13	21	19¾	21	+1⅞
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	4	35½	35	35½	Jan 6
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	13	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	10	8¾	8¾	8½	+ ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	23	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
45½	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¾
64½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	20	⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	11	19¾	19	19¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 6
18½	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	8	7¾	7¾	
36½	16¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	Jan 6
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	33	4¼	3¾	4	+ ⅛
33⅜	6	Byers Co	4	10	9¼	9⅞	
34⅝	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
		C					
48¼	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	22¾	22	22¾	+3⅜
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	Dec 28
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	87	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	87	9½	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
17½	2	Calumet & H pf	11	14¼	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
22½	12	Canada Dry (1a)	11	14¼	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	2	Can Dry Ginger Ale	24	15¾	15	15	— ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (½e)	2	31	31	31	+2
18½	4⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 6
35⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	3	4	4	4	
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	4	92	92	92	+ ¼
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	10	52	51½	51⅞	+ ⅜
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	3	100¾	100½	100½	+ ¼
41¾	13	Celanese Corp	18	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jan 4
48¼	19½	Celotex (1.20g)	13	25½	25	25	
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	3	27½	27½	27½	— ½
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	19	4¾	3⅞	4	— ⅛
41⅜	8	Cent RR NJ	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 6
24⅝	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	6	7⅞	7	7¼	+1
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.60g)	1	5	5	5	Jan 5
86⅜	34¾	Cerro de Pas (4)	23	44	41¾	42¾	+ ⅝
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	11	8	7¾	8	
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (3)	1	28	28	28	Jan 3
48	5	Checker Cab	3	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅜
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	21	34½	34¼	34½	— ¼
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan 5
90¾	40	Ches Corp (3a)	7	43¼	43	43	
4¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 4
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6⅝	⅞	Chi & N W	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
19½	2⅝	Chi & N W pf	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4	1	Chi Gt West	2	1	1	1	Jan 5
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	2	12½	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	8	1	1	1	Jan 5
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	16	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜
46	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	39	39	39	Dec 20
3⅝	⅝	Chi Rk Is & P	4	1	1	1	
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 6
10⅞	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 6
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	4	10	10	10	Jan 4
22½	12	Chick Cut Oil	5	13	13	13	+ ½
15⅞	2	Childs Co	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
138¼	44½	Chrysler (10g)	154	83¼	81⅝	81⅝	—1⅝
21⅝	13	City Ice & F (2)	7	13⅝	13	13½	Jan 6

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	10¾	Clark Equip (4.80g)	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅝
48	17½	Clev Gr B (2.80g)	5	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+1⅛
48⅛	19⅛	Clev Gr B (2.80g)	5	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+1⅛
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	15	40⅜	39	39¼	—1
29⅞	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	9	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	4	120	117⅝	120	Jan 6
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	13	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	5	95	95	95	— ½
62¾	18	Coll & Atk (5g)	4	24⅝	23½	23½	
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.95g)	9	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
31½	16⅜	Colum Br B (1.95g)	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	+1⅛
20⅞	4⅜	Colum G&E (.45e)	67	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&E pf A (6)	1	72½	72¼	72½	Jan 3
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	8	14¼	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
46⅛	25¾	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	30	30	30	Jan 5
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	70½	70½	70½	
69¼	30⅝	Comi Credit (4a)	5	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—1⅜
114	80	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	10	40½	39¾	40½	+1
120	86	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Dec 21
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	11	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	21	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¾
19¼	4½	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 5
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	2	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	8	8	8	Jan 5
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	16	18⅜	17⅝	17¾	— ⅝
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	1	6¾	6¼	6¼	Jan 6
48⅞	21½	Consol Edison (2)	48	24½	23½	23¾	— ⅜
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	95½	95½	95½	Jan 6
5¾	1	Consol Film	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18¾	4½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	2	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	32	10	9¾	9⅞	
105⅞	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅜	3⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	84	7½	6½	7	+1⅛
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile	5	½	⅜	⅜	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	12	5	4¾	5	+ ½
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Jan 5
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	14	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	Jan 3
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	18	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅛
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	29	14¾	14	14	— ½
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	58	2½	2	2	+ ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	76	73½	76	Jan 6
69⅛	37½	Cont Can (3)	18	42¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
108½	106¾	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	107½	107	107½	Jan 5
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib	7	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1)	15	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	3	15½	15½	15½	+1⅛
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	10	61	60

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 2¾s '43-'40 June	106.6	106.6	106.6
7 2¼s '45-'43	107.10	107.10	107.10
3 2¼s '46-'44	107.8	107.8	108.8
10 4s '54-'44	113.10	113.10	113.10
25 2¾s '47-'45	104.4	104.4	104.4
7 2½s '48	102.30	102.27	102.27
3 2¼s '56-'46	110.30	110.30	110.30
12 3s '48-'46	106.16	106.16	106.16
4 2¼s '52-'47	114.30	114.30	114.30
52 2¾s '51-'48	102.12	102.11	102.11
25 2¼s '52-'49	106.1	106	106
5 2¼s '53-'49	99.31	99.29	99.31
21 2¾s '54-'51	101.15	101.13	101.15
17 3s '55-'51	104.12	104.10	104.11
14 2¾s '56-'51	102.7	102.4	102.4
30 2¾s '59-'56	101.8	101.4	101.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

11 3s '47-'42	104.2	104.2	104.2
10 2¼s '64-'44	104.3	104.3	104.3
4 3s '49-'44	103.30	103.27	103.30

Home Owners' Loan

17 2¾s '49-'39	101.28	101.28	101.28
7 2¼s '44-'42	101.14	101.14	101.14
13 3s '52-'44	103.28	103.28	103.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany 5s '44	71	70	70½
11 Alleghany 5s '50 st	21¾	21	21¾
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	109	109	109
12 Allis Chalm 4s '52	104¾	104½	104½
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	57¼	57	57
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104¼	104	104
3 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	113⅛	113
10 Am T & T 3¼s '56	101	101	101
21 B&O 1st 5s '48	75	74½	74¼
36 B&O rfg 5s '95	39½	37⅝	39
22 B & O 5s '96 P	39	38	39
18 B&O 5s 2000 D	38½	37	38⅛
206 B&O cv 4½s '60	34	32⅛	33¼
7 B & O 4s '48	71	69	69
11 B & O 5s S W '50	52¾	52	52
6 Bang & Ar4s cv '51 st	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Beech Creek 3½s '51	100	100	100
13 Beth Stl 4½s '60	103½	103	103½
1 Beth TPg 5s '60 C	126¾	126¾	126¾
19 Beth Stl 4½s '65	104	103½	104
1 Bost & Me 3s '47	44½	41⅛	41½
5 Bost & Me 5s '55	42	42	42
10 BotConMills 6½s'34	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 BotConM 6½s '35 ct	8	8	8
7 Bkly Edis 3¾s '66	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
7 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	51½	50½	51½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	71	71	71
20 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 B	94¾	93½	93½
40 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	95½	95½	95½
13 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¾	104½	104¾
90 Ang C Nitra deb '67	30¼	30	30
16 Arm Del 4s '57	91⅞	91½	91½
15 Arm Del 4s '58	93¼	92½	92½
1 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109½	109¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103	103	103
5 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	106	106	106
1 AT&SF T Sh L4s '58	111¼	111¼	111¼
11 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	103⅞	103	103⅞
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	92½	92½	92½
14 ACL cll 4s '52	78	78	78
1 A C Line 4½s '64	76	76	76
1 Auburn Auto 4½ '39	20	20	20
48 B&O rfg 6s '96	45	43¾	44¼
32 Buf R&P 4½s 57	43½	41⅜	43½
1 Bush Term 5s 52	38	38	38
4 Camag Sug 7 st ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
30 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	116⅝	116¼	116⅝
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	119	119	119
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	113⅞	113⅜	113⅞
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	124⅝	124½	124⅝
30 Can Pac 4s 44	113½	113¼	113½
6 Can Pac 5s 54	101¼	101	101¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
8 Can Pac 4½s 60	97⅞	97	97⅛
16 Can Pac 4s perp	88	87½	87¾
7 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	75	75	75
2 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	20	20	20
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Cen Ill E ¾ G 5s 51	97½	97½	97½
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	72	72	72
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	95½	95	95½
9 Cen Pac RR 4s '87 reg	27½	27	27
1 Certain td 5½s 48	62	62	62
2 C&O 4½s 92	120½	120½	120½
4 C&O 4½s 96 D	120½	120½	120½
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	28½	28¼	28½
53 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	109	108⅝	108⅝
16 CB&Q 4½s 77	104	103¾	103¾
8 CB&Q gen 4s 58	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
3 CB&Q 3½s 111 49	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
1 Chi Cit West 5½ 59	18	18	18
1 Chi I & So 4s '56	85¾	85¾	85¾
104 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12½	11⅜	12½
94 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3⅞	3⅞
14 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	29¼	29	29
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	28½	28⅛	28½
8 Chi&NW 4½s '36	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
8 Chi&W gm 5s '87	20	20 N	20
37 Chi&W cv 4½s '49 6¼	5¾	6¼	6½
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	11	10½	11
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	11	11	11
3 Chi&NW 3½s '87	16½	16½	16⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	50	50	50
32 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	9⅛	8½	9¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¾	4½	4¾
3 CRI&P 4s '88	18	18	18
29 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	9¼	8¾	9⅛
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 CT Ms & MR rfg 5s '60	67	67	67
1 CTM&SE inc 5s '60	52	52	52
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109½	109½	109½
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	98	98	98
6 Cinn G&E 3½s '66	103⅜	103¾	103⅜
8 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108	107¾	108
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	105	105	105
18 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	100½	100	100
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77 C	93	91¾	92
6 Col F&I 5s '70	60	60	60
3 Colo&So 4½s '80	46	46	46
14 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95½	95½	95½
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 ColRyPw&L 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
7 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96½	96⅝	96½
31 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100	99¾	100
10 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Com'l Inv Tr 5s '49	104	103⅝	103⅝
12 Con Edis 3¼s '66	103½	103	103
12 ConGasNY 4½s '51	107¼	107	107¼
38 Con Oil 3½s '51	99	98⅝	98¾
13 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102	102	102
11 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100	100	100
1 Container Cor 6s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	100	100	100
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	37½	37½	37¼
3 Cuba RR 7½s '46	45	44¾	45
3 Cuba R R 5s '52	41¾	41½	41¾
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	52	50	52
3 D & R G 4½s '36	15	15	15
14 D & R G 4s '36	13¼	13¼	13½
10 D & R G W 5s ASd	6¾	6¾	.6⅝
4 D & R G West 5s '78	9⅝	9¼	9¼
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	113½	113	113¼
5 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110⅝	110⅝
3 Det Ed 3½s '66	93	93	93
5 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
10 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	98½	98	98½
51 Erie rfg 5s '67	29	27	28
121 Erie rfg 5s '75	29	27	28
12 Erie 1st 4s '96	67½	67	67½
39 Erie gen lien 4s '96	40	39¾	40
18 Erie cv 4s '53 A	35¾	35⅞	35⅞
3 Erie cv 4s '53 B	34	34	34
3 Erie & Jer 5s '55	85	85	85
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6½	6½	6½
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	98½	98½	98½
6 Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	103	103	103
3 Gen MotAccep 3½s'51	103½	103½	103½
1 Gen Bld Cont 5½s '49	53¼	53	53
9 Goodrich 4¼s '56	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Goodrich 6s '45	95	95	95
6 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	103¾	104
2 Gt No Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
1 Gt No Ry 6s '36	99½	99½	99½
8 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	89¾	89½	89¾
53 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103¼	103¼	103¼
39 Gt Nor 4s 48 H	94½	94	94½
16 Gt Nor 3¾s '61	78⅞	78⅛	78⅞
1 Gulf & Sh I 5s 52 st	97	91½	91½
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	88	87½	88
1 Gulf St Util 4s 66	102	102	102
1 Gulf St Util 4½s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	60	60	60
1 Hudson&Man 5s 57A	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	53½	52½	52⅝
34 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20¾	20¾	20¾
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	42	41½	41¾
8 Ill Cen 4s 55	48½	47¼	48⅛
2 Ill Cen 4½s 66	37	36¾	37
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	51½	51½	51½
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s65A	45¼	44	44⅝
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40¾	40	40⅛
20 Ill Steel 4½s 40	107	107	107
3 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	105¾	105⅝	105¾
5 Interb R Tr 7s 32	51¾	51½	51½
1 Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	50	50	50
1 Int Agric 5s 42 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Int Cem Cor 1st 6s 52	118½	118½	118½
2 Int Hyd El 6s '44	71¾	71¼	71¼
8 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	47½	46¾	46¾
1 Int Paper 6s 55	75½	75½	75½
1 Int Ry C A 6½s 47	94	94	94
29 Int Tel&Tel 4½s 39	89¼	89	89
15 Int T&T 4½s 52	87	58⅜	54¾
11 Int T&T 5s 55	61	61	61
40 Jones & Lau St 4½s '61	97¾	96¾	97¼
2 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	27	24½	27
1 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	25	25	25
12 KC Terms 4s '60	108½	108¼	108¼
7 Kans G & E 4½s '80	105¾	105½	105½
10 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	99	99	99
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59	59	59
10 Lac Gas 5s '39	86¾	86	86¾
8 L S & M S 3½s '97	100	100	100
16 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31½	31	31½
2 Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	71	70	71
12 Leh Val Coal 5s '33	97	97	97
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	76	76	76
5 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	31½	30	31½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	30½	29	30¼
9 Liquid Carb 4s '47	100	100	100
1 Loew's 3½s '46	98⅛	98½	98¼
5 Louis & N un 4s '40	104	103¾	103¾
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	91½	91½	91½
3 McCrory Strs 5s '51	99½	99½	99½
12 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	99	99	99
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	97	97	97
3 Mil ElRy&L 5s '61B	100½	100¾	100¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 MilSportl&NW 4s'47	17½	12½	17½
3 M & StL 4s2'49	2⅞	2⅞	3⅞
21 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	6¾	6	6¾
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6¾	6	6¾
2 M-K-Tex 4s '90	45	44¾	45
11 M-K-Tex 4½ 5s '67	21	21	21
21 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22	21¾	22
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	21½	21¾	21½
13 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	20	20	20
35 Mo Pac gen 4s '76	7¾	7½	7¾
34 Mob & Oh 5s '38	14	14	14
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	31	30¾	30¾
2 MonWPaPub5½'52 80	103	103	103
7 Mont Pow 3½s '66	89¼	88½	89¼
1 MorHan&Sen2½s2000	68½	68½	68½
47 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	100¾	100½	100¾
13 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	108¾	108⅝	108½
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	107	107	107
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '53	61	61	61
46 N O Pac 4s '55 A	89¾	89¼	89¼
9 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	98	97½	98
15 NY&Q'ns E&P 2½s'85	107½	107½	107½
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	70½	69½	70½
3 NYC 4½s2013 A	83	82	82
3 NYC 3¾s '46	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 NYC 3½s '52	83	83	83
6 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	61¾	61½	61¾
15 NYC&HR 3½s '97	93	93	93
3 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	81⅞	81½	81⅞
1 NY Chi & StL 6s '78	75	75	75
3 NYCh&StL 5½s2'74A	89½	89	89½
28 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	87½	87	87½
3 NY Ch&St 4s '43	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 NY Chi & StL 5½s '47	88½	88½	89½
10 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103¼	103	103¼
5 NYNH&R cv 6s '48	21	21	21
4 NYNH&H 4½s2'67	22½	21½	22½
2 NYNH&H 4s '45	19½	19½	19½
3 NYNH&H 4s '56	19	19	19
20 NYNH&H 3½s '47	17	17	17
4 NYNH&H 3½s2 '56	17½	16½	17½
16 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	10	9½	9½
1 NY Steam 4s '47	106½	106½	106½
4 NY Steam 4s '51	106½	106½	106½
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	14	14	14
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Niag Falls P 3¼s'66	106	106	106
15 Norf & W 4s '96	118⅝	118⅜	118⅜
2 Nor Am Co 5s '81	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '57	104	104	104
7 Nor Pac 4s 2047	86¼	85⅞	86⅛
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	76	74	74
17 Nor Pac 4s '97	93¾	92¾	93⅛
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102½	102	102½
13 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97	96½	97
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	109¼	109¼	109¼
18 Okla G 3¾s 66 '66	101	101	101
2 Okla G & E 4s '46	99½	99½	99½
12 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106½	150½	106½
10 Otis Steel 4½s '62	71	70¾	71
13 Pac Gas & E 3¼s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	104¼	104¼	104½
7 Pac T&T 3¼s '66D	104	104	104
5 PanhandleEPL 4s '52	100	99¾	99¾
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	59½	59½	59½
1 Para Pict 3¼s '47	73	73	73
2 Penn Dix 4s '41A	79½	79½	79½
13 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Pen P & Lt 4½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Pen Co 4s '42	100	100	100
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	111½	111½	111½
43 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105¾	104¾	105
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89½	89½	89½
40 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	101	101	101
4 Pen RR 4s '48	114	113½	113½
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94¾	94½	94
11 Pen Mary 4½s '60	74½	74½	74½
12 Pen RR 3½s '53	87	85½	87
5 Pere Marq 4s '56	74½	74¼	74¼
38 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105½	105½	105½
9 Phila Co 5s '67	94¾	94¼	94¼
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106	106	106
1 Phil Read C&I 5s '49	4½	4½	4½
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37	13	13	13
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108½	108½	108½
1 PCC & St L '77	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 PCC & S L 4½s2'40A	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	53½	53½	53½
32 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Pub Svc El&G 5s '39	84½	84½	84½
8 Readg 4½s '97 A	88	87	88
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	89	89	89
6 Repub Stl 4½s '56	106¾	106½	106½
9 Rep Stl 4½s '61	85½	85⅜	85½
1 Rep Stl 4½s '56	84	84	84
1 Rep Stl 4½s '56	113½	113½	113½
8 Richfield Oil 4s '52	94¼	94¼	94⅛
2 Safeway Strs 5s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 St L R P 4½s '78	12	12	12
4 StLSF 4½s'78ctf st	16¾	16¾	16¾
8 St L S F 4s '50 A	13¾	13¾	13¾
7 St L SW rfg 5s '90	17	17	17
1 St L SW 2nd 4½ '89	30½	30½	30½
4 SA&A Pass 4s '43	80½	80	80
3 SanAntPubSer 6s '52	110	110	110
1 Sea Air Lines 6s '49	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Sea A L & G 4s '59	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '49	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Sea-All Fla&GA 4s ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 SeaAllFla&G'35 B ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
80 Shell Un 3½s '51	100	100	100
2 Simmons 4s '52	88	88	88
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	107	107	107
10 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	102½	102½	102½
50 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	97¾	96¾	97½

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

—1937— High	—1937— Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
113¾	73	NY Steam 6? pf	10	100	100	100	Dec 17
102⅝	102⅜	NY Stm 6? pf cs	50	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	Sep 30
102¾	63½	NY Steam 6s pf	10	88¾	88¼	88¼	Jan 5
92	92	NY Steam 6s pf cs	140	93	92	92	Sep 30
114	102	Norfolk & W pf (4)	100	106½	106	106	Dec 28
105	91	Northern Central (4)	30	93	93	93	Jan 10
83½	30	Northwest Telep (3)	30	39	39	39	Jan 5
40	15	Nor&WabR pf (3½s)	30	16½	16½	16½	Dec 30
114	90	Omnibus pf (8)	10	93	93	93	Dec 20
140	125	Otis Elevator pf (6)	30	127	127	127	Jan 6
75	44	Outlet (3a)	30	45	45	45	Jan 6
114	114	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	Jun 10
155	2½	Pac Coast	30	5¼	4½	5¼	Jan 6
40	7½	Pac Coast 1 pf	100	15½	14½	15½	+1⅛
27¼	4	Pac Coast 2 pf	30	7	7	7	
152	110	Pac Tel & Tel (8)	110	115	114¾	115	
149	133	Pac T & T pf (6)	30	134½	134	134	Dec 29
121	29	Panhandle pf	30	42	40½	40½	+1¾
109¾	95	Paraffine pf (4)	10	95½	95½	95½	Nov 3
116¾	110¼	Peoples Dr pf (6½)	30	112	112	112	Dec 29
91	30¼	Pere Marquette pf	110	38	34½	34½	+1
31	30	Pere Marq pf pf (5)	30	35½	34	35½	+1½
7½	1½	Phila Rapid Transit	30	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ Jan 6
14	2¼	Phila Rap Trans pf	30	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 6
87¼	50	Phillips Jones pf (7)	20	50	50	50	Nov 26
74½	27	Phoenix H pf (3½)	40	27¾	27¼	27¾	Dec 28
56	36	Pirelli (1.68⅝g)	80	38	38	38	Dec 30
47½	8½	Pittsburgh & W Va	50	13¾	13¾	13¾	+1¼
100½	48¾	Pitt Coke & I pf (5)	150	49	48¼	49	+1
117	117	Pitt C O & St L (5)	10	117	117	117	Aug 10
175	165	Pittsburgh Pt W (7)	30	166	166	166	Nov 26
190	172	Pittsbgh Pt W pf 7)	100	172	172	172	Dec 29
122	32	Pittsburgh Steel pf	50	41	41	41	
30	23	Pitts Stl 5½ pf	20	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
45	39	Pitts Stl 5s pf 30	30	43	43	43	—3
28	8	Pittsbgh T Coal pf	30	8	8	8	Dec 28
97¼	97¼	Pittsbgh United pf	20	99	99	99	Oct 29
167	167	Pitt Yng & A pf (7)	10	167	167	167	Feb 16
118½	114½	Procter & G pf (5)	30	118	118	118	
162¼	132	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	40	138¼	137½	138	+ ¼
25⅛	5	RR Sec Stk Fd Stk	100	6½	6¼	6¼	+1⅛
83	39	Real Silk Hos pf	10	39	39	39	Jan 6
110	69	Rens & Sara (8)	10	69	69	69	Dec 30
139	76¾	Rev C & B pf (7)	100	81¼	81¼	81¼	Jan 6
95¾	60	RevC&B5½%pf(5½)	90	60	60	60	Nov 22
67	55	Reynolds Tob (3.60g)	10	58½	58½	58½	Dec 30
113	98	Safe St 7% pf (7)	100	100¼	100	100¼	
113	86	Safe St 6% pf (6)	20	88	88	88	Jan 5
103	70	Safe St 5% pf (5)	10	73	73	73	
20¾	3½	StL Southwestern	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	Dec 17
37½	10	StL Southwestn pf	70	10	10	10	Nov 30
45¼	34½	Scott Paper (1.65g)	70	38¾	38	38	—1
44	24½	Sheaffer Pen (2¼g)	20	24¾	24¾	24¾	
197	67	Sloss-Sh Stl (1½g)	20	78	77½	78	+3
190	96	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (8)	30	100	100	100	Dec 13
155	130	Sou P R Sug pf (8)	10	128	128	128	Jan 5
77⅝	35¼	Spalding 1 pf	10	38	38	38	Jan 3
94	73⅝	Spear & Co pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
50	40	Spicer pf A (3)	10	39	39	39	
95½	49	Spiegel pf (4½)	90	60	58	60	+6
125	118	Sun Oil pf (6)	40	123¼	122	122	—2
57½	41	Talcott pts pf (2¾a)	50	41	41	41	Dec 28
93½	55	The Fair pf (7)	10	57	57	57	Dec 31
94	39	Twin City pf (7g)	20	37	37	37	
117¾	110	United Bis pf (7)	10	113	113	113	Dec 2
106¼	74	United Dyew pf (7)	10	80	80	80	Jan 4
20¼	4½	US Distributing pf	70	7¼	7¼	7½	— ⅛
	154⅝	US Gypsum pf (7)	50	160	160	160	Jan 4
	.47	US Tobacco pf (7)	50	148	148	148	Dec 29
135	135	Univ Leaf T pf (8)	10	140	140	140	Jan 6
20	20	Univ Pict 1 pf	10	40	40	40	+3½
16	16	Vadsco pf	10	21½	21½	21½	Jan 6
110	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	60	98¾	97¾	97¾	Nov 26
80	66	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	50	66	66	66	Sep 27
88	85	Vick Shr & P pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
115	105	Va El & P 5s pf (6)	10	106	106	108	Jan 4
12¾	3	Va Iron Coal & Coke	70	4½	4½	4½	+1
27	8	Va Iron C & C pf	20

Democracies of the World: What Is Their Role in 1938?

(Continued from Page 1)

fearfully, watching the surging forces of anti-democracy. They see peoples who are afraid of expressing their real thoughts lest their neighbors deliver them up and the dictator clap them in jail; peoples who have no voice in the government, who have no say in taxation, who must submit to capital levies at the will of the dictator; peoples whose working classes are not permitted to form unions to protect their interests; peoples whose lives, whose cultural tastes, whose very religion are all determined at the will of the dictator—these people they see loudly proclaiming their flag and their mission to be greater and more glorious than the democracies and, strange to say, making recruits on many sides. Such trends spread fear and uncertainty among the forces of free thought, free speech, representative government and equality before the law!

Positive Action Required

How are the democracies proposing to meet this undoubtedly perilous situation? As a group they have practically no proposals, although it is more than clear that any setback to democracy in Norway, Switzerland, Roumania or the Far East is a setback for democracy as a whole.

Singly, the leading democracies—at any rate Britain and America—are adopting a policy of waiting. What effects this policy will have and how long it will be adhered to is the great question which must govern the prospects of democracy in the coming year.

The policy of waiting turns upon two calculations:

The first is that with Britain rushing her rearmament at the rate of more than $4,000,000 a day—and America following suit with its $1,000,000,000 arms program—four or five years should see the two nations in a strong position in regard to arms.

Their second calculation is that internal events in one or other of the fascist nations may bring a change that would help to restore the balance in democracy's favor. Italy, staggering under a burden of $525,000,000 for this year's various war commitments and driven to the expedient capital levies; Germany dropping its great financial stabilizer Schacht, issuing no national budgets and supporting huge tax burdens; Japan with an adverse trade balance of $250,000,000 and foreign credit uncertain—all have grave difficulties ahead of them.

Adversaries Are Active

Assuming that democracy had no enkindling mission; assuming that it was relatively impotent as regards political or economic influence, then the program of waiting to benefit by one's adversaries' mistakes might be valid. It might even be valid if the adversaries during the waiting months and years were making no move that would appreciably endanger democracy's future prospects.

But fascism is advancing by forced marches. While the League, once destined to be the world's insurance against aggression, has been for the time being left in the lurch by the very democracies it was intended to help, Germany, Italy and Japan, have formed a counter-league to serve their interests. Germany's position vis-a-vis to Austria, Czechoslovakia or Lithuania; Italy's threat to the shipping lanes in the Mediterranean and to British and French interests in North Africa; Japan's threat to all European interests on the Far Eastern seaboard—these and other strategic advantages leave Britain, singly, outmaneuvered and driven to seek terms with each in turn.

The more self-contained United States, while it cannot be outmaneuvered in the same way, is nevertheless, being otherwise swept away from its bearings.

No Guarantee in Isolation

President Roosevelt said recently that isolation does not guarantee safety. There was a time when it did. The reason why it did was that the stability of the world in general was guaranteed by the British Empire, and, before 1914, also by the German and Russian empires and a dormant Far East. Given those elements of stability, America prospered in isolation.

With most of these elements now removed, and with Britain too preoccupied to exert her stabilizing influence, America must perforce seek out a new basis of stability, which may mean considerable departures from strict isolation. The new basis will not be dependence on extraneous circumstances—it must be through the exercise of the nation's own predominating influence in the world.

Warning that fascism observes no mere Monroe doctrines, any more than it observes treaties that do not happen to suit its convenience, came only two months ago with the arrival of a new and avowed dictatorship in Brazil, which indirectly brought to the attention of the American people surprising information regarding fascist economic and political penetration in South America.

If America chooses during the coming year to restrict her interest to maintaining her isolation and neutrality, and if Britain pursues her idea that "they also serve who only stand and wait," both nations the meanwhile contriving to mistrust each other as at the Brussels conference last November, and each suspecting that it is being used to pull the other's chestnuts out of the fire, then great and possibly ominous changes may be expected.

Fascist Wedge Extends

The large scattering of smaller democracies, throughout Europe which unreservedly placed themselves under the ægis of the democratic League of Nations, and loyally joined the move to restrain Italy's ravages in Ethiopia by sanctions—these nations, not finding the expected support with the other democracies, will have to make the best terms they can with the Fascist nations and come within their sphere.

Holland is already agitating in the Oslo group for de facto recognition of Italy's African empire. Roumania and Yugoslavia, both owing their present status to democratic favor in 1919, show evident signs of swinging over into the Fascist camp. If this occurs, the rest will be compelled sooner or later to follow suit.

The most hopeful prospect for democracy will only come into view by a change of attitude on the part of America and Britain—a change that in the rapid flow of events may come sooner than at present appears likely. So far as America is concerned, it must be based on a new loyalty to, and a new confidence in, its own democracy. The most cursory glance at life in an authoritarian state should convince Americans that their democracy, whatever its present defects, is beyond all comparison more desirable than life under a dictator. A glimmer of enthusiasm in this respect has already appeared with the radiocasting of President Roosevelt's message to Congress in seven languages, which has considerably disturbed authoritarian leaders in Europe. Similar positive action has been taken by the British Broadcasting Corporation in propagandizing among the Arabs to offset Italian radiocasts.

Close Collaboration Needed

The second change should be an acceptance of the fact of the unity of democracy. The possible swing over of the small strongholds of democracy in Europe to the opposition should be recognized as a catastrophe for democracy in America and Democracy as a whole. If it can be averted by political or economic backing that the three great democracies might agree to afford, either severally or through the League, the foundations of democracy would be greatly strengthened.

The third, and most vital change should be the development of a system of close collaboration between America, Britain and France and the smaller democracies to devise ways and means of protecting their democratic principles and of exerting the enormous political and economic power that they possess collectively to restore stability to the world.

The causes of mistrust which so far have dogged every move of the two predominating powers—suspicions of imperial self-interest on either side—can be overcome, given agreement on the main object, by the conditions under which the collaboration is entered upon. Such collaboration, offered by America, would have the wholehearted support of the great mass of the British public.

The year 1938 seems destined to be a year of emergency. If democracy believes in itself it must meet emergency by its own strong measures.

Station KGMB Soon to Observe 2d Anniversary

With Monitor Newscasters

HONOLULU, Hawaii — Station KGMB, which is an outlet for two American networks linked to it by radio, will shortly celebrate its second year in its new studios. Even now what appeared to be an adequate plant two years ago has since become too small for this growing territorial station.

As an affiliated station with both the Columbia and Mutual networks, KGMB radiocasts many outstanding mainland commercial and network programs. "Hawaii Calls" and "Hawaii Serenades" programs of popular Hawaiian music, originate at KGMB for distribution to the mainland.

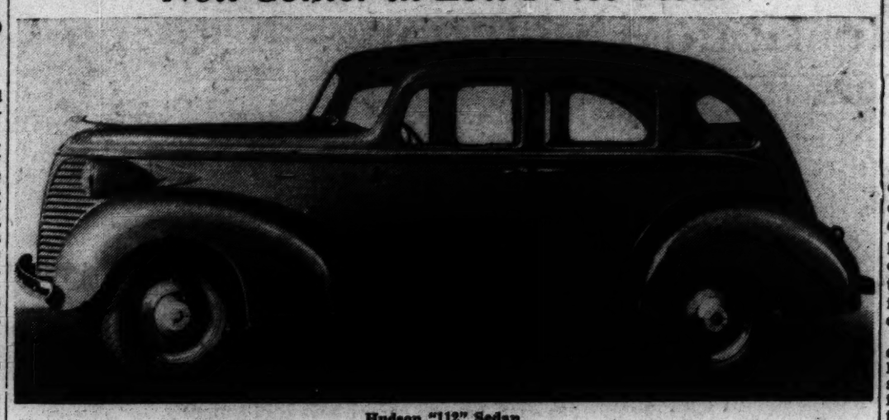
KGMB radiocasts not only "The Monitor Views the News," daily except Saturday, but also relays the services of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Honolulu. Leo Rumsey, staff announcer, handles the Monitor news programs.

Fred J. Hart, president, heads the Honolulu Broadcasting Company, which owns KGMB, and also operates KHBC, Hilo, Webley Edwards, assistant general manager, and J. Howard Worrall, business manager, are in charge of the two stations.

KGMB operates on unlimited time with 1000 watts power employing a latest type transmitter.

This is article No. 158 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Jan. 12.

New-Comer in Low-Price Field



Hudson "112" Sedan

$100,000,000 Fund Offered to Clear New York Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Vast aggregations of insurance company capital, unemployed or else receiving low returns under existing investment conditions, soon may be set to work providing low-rent housing for thousands of New York City's slum-dwelling families, it became apparent today.

A recommendation that life insurance companies be authorized to make such use of reserves scarcely had been voiced by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in his message to the New York Legislature on Wednesday before a major insurance carrier had offered to spend $100,000,000 if the Governor's legislative program were approved.

Recalling that a housing emergency during the early 1920's had resulted in authorization for insurance companies to use a limited portion of the assets for the acquisition of land and construction of dwellings, Governor Lehman urged upon the Legislature similar action to forestall what is seen in many quarters here as a critical housing shortage.

"I recommend that life insurance companies be authorized to invest their funds, for a limited period and a limited amount, in the acquisition of land and in the construction of apartments or other dwelling houses," he said. "Other restrictions as may be necessary to insure the non-speculative and socially desirable character of these developments should be imposed."

Following publication of Governor Lehman's address, Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said his company was prepared to invest $100,000,000, "commencing as soon as such investment is authorized by passage of legislation recommended by the Governor for which a bill has been drafted by the superintendent of insurance for introduction into the Legislature."

Mr. Ecker stressed that no adequate provision is being made for a threatened housing shortage.

"Our own investigations have satisfied us that a definite shortage exists in suitable accommodations for families of modest incomes," he continued. "These observations have been confirmed by Louis H. Pink, superintendent of insurance, who is recognized as an authority on housing."

"This company has had successful experience in the construction and management over a period of years of its notable project at Woodside, Long Island," he sad. "It is our belief there is an opportunity to provide safe and sanitary accommodations for persons of moderate income which will assist in relieving the emergency in the housing situation and be a factor in relieving unemployment; that economies inherent in continuous operation under comprehensive plans of a community character may not only be safely undertaken at this time, but also are sufficiently remunerative to justify the investment."

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 7

Representative Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania: I wonder whether the Secretary of the Interior is going to repent of some of the things he stated the other day about the 60 families when he attempted to show the American people there are only 60 families in this country in control of business. This is the most ridiculous and asinine statement ever made by a public official.

Seeks Other 340

Representative John O'Connor (D) of New York: What I want to find out is what happened to the other 340 families? When I was being brought up I believed that all the wrong in the country was in the "400," and now they are down to 60.

Banks and Credit

Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas: It is my contention, and reliable publications bear me out in this, that 30.88 per cent of the banking resources of this nation—almost one-third—are owned by 24 leading banks in this country. Through the control exercised by these banks over credit facilities of the country, their importance in our economic like cannot be overemphasized.

No Class Hatred

Representative Daniel A. Reed (R) of New York: Co-operation of all people under responsible leadership is the method by which a government such as ours should meet and solve its social and economic problems, not by means of violence and hatred directed by one class against another. The latter policy is destructive of free government.

'Item Veto' Upheld

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan: I completely concur in the President's belief that the "item veto" is necessary if the executive is to have any comprehensive or effectual power to aid economy.

Unbalancing Budget

Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona: Our constituents demand that we "unbalance" the budget by securing appropriations. Only if and when Senator A or Senator X rises and says, "Mr. President, as to that particular appropriation for my state, I am opposed thereto," will balance the budget.

Woodring

(Continued from Page 1)

States had no intention of maintaining its position in the world. It would be notice that the general peace front had been weakened by the withdrawal of its most powerful member. It would deprive the President of any moral influence he might otherwise exert to stop aggressions that come closer and closer home. It would be a step toward conducting delicate and important international relations by a debating society spread over a vast continent."

Secretary Woodring closed his address on the same note:

"Let us be free to use first our powerful influence as an effective force for peace with the hope it alone will make unnecessary the use of our immense potential military strength in any crisis. Let us not destroy its influence by assuring the world we shall never use that strength, and so invite increasing international lawlessness and anarchy.

"Let us keep ourselves in position to use our powerful influence when opportunity offers to uphold international good faith, decency and order, in the knowledge that only in a world that respects these underlying principles can democracies survive."

The important feature of the Woodring speech to diplomatic observers here is this particular emphasis on keeping American influence for peace unbridled. Rearmament, which is becoming almost sensationally prominent, here, is not in itself necessarily inconsistent with isolationism. And even opposition to the Ludlow Amendment could be dialectically justified on the grounds of stronger and swifter defense. But such arguments are almost ignored.

Secretary Woodring devotes only one paragraph in a 2000-word speech to the argument that the Ludlow Amendment would weaken defense against aggression directed deliberately at the United States, while most of his speech opposes it as an infringement on American influence for peace and against aggression in general.

In other words, an isolationist type of security is not the objective of the public education campaign in which the Woodring speech is viewed as a chapter. On the contrary the emphasis is preponderantly on American Security through the medium of world peace to be achieved with the co-operation of the United States.

Action Planned Against Writer Of '60 Families'

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. gave notice in Federal Court today of a $150,000 libel action against Ferdinand Lundberg, author of the book, "America's 60 Families," and the Vanguard Press, its publisher.

A complaint specifying passages in the book to which the company objects will be filed perhaps tomorrow, after service of summons on the defendants, it was said at the office of William H. Button, attorney who filed the notice.

The book, published in October, asserts that "the United States is owned and dominated today by a hierarchy of its 60 richest families, buttressed by no more than 90 families of less wealth."

The du Pont family is ranked eighth on the list of 60, after the Rockefeller, Morgan, Ford, Harkness, Mellon, Vanderbilt and Whitney families. The thesis of the book was echoed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, in a speech Dec. 30. The Government's proposed anti-trust fight, he declared, is a battle between democracy and plutocracy.

"About one-half of the wealth of this country," he said, "is in corporate form, and over one-half of it is under the domination of 200 corporations, which in turn are controlled by what Ferdinand Lundberg in his recent book referred to as 'American's 60 Families.'"

Italy Expands Naval Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 7—The building of two new 35,000-ton battleships, 12 destroyers and an unspecified but certainly large number of submarines is announced today.

This huge program, which will be completed in three or four years, is claimed to provide Italy with naval forces powerful enough to defend her interests in the Mediterranean and ensure communication between the homeland and the Empire in East Africa.

This is the greatest addition to Italy's navy made at any time and Fascist newspapers emphasize that it has been rendered necessary by the large development of Italy's imperial interests.

In 1940 to 1941 Italy will possess a Mediterranean fleet believed here to be strong enough to match the forces of any other naval power. She will have four 35,000-ton battleships, four 24,000-ton battleships, 19 battle cruisers, 56 destroyers, 44 torpedo boats and more than a hundred submarines. Italy's naval program is taken as a reply to Britain's rearmament in the Mediterranean.

Mrs. Garner Lets Hubby Sit Up a Spell; So President's Dinner to Them Is Held

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Partygoing in the nation's capital is a more serious business than in most places.

Much significance can sometimes be read into a list of names on the society page.

So it was with the dinner President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave last night for the Vice-President and Mrs. John Nance Garner.

In the first place it was significant that there was a dinner at all. Last year, Mr. Garner, who does not like to stay out after 10 p. m., suggested to the President that they both call off the dinners they usually give for each other each year. The President was agreeable.

Though Mr. Garner is still an "early-to-bed" advocate, no such request was made this year, presumably because the omission of the two parties might emphasize the growing coldness between the President and Vice-President on matters of official policy.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, became a significant guest at the dinner, for the simple reason that the leader of the other faction of American labor, John L. Lewis, was not invited, and no one could recall that any White House dinner list had ever included the name of Mr. Lewis.

Included among the 85 guests were Mrs. Woodrow Wilson; 15 Senators and their wives; 15 Representatives and their wives; three newspapermen; a few close friends of the family; Hugh Wilson, who is slated to become United States Ambassador to Germany; a few members of Washington society and George T. Bye of New York, Mrs. Roosevelt's literary agent.

The horseshoe table in the state dining room was laid with historic glass and china and decorated with mirrored plateaus, epergnes, and floral pieces fashioned of pink carnations and maidenhair fern. After the dinner Mme. Elizabeth Schumann, soprano, and Percy Grainger, composer-pianist, presented a program of music to some 300 guests in the East Room.

Uncle Sam Still Seeks Income Taxes for 1917

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Treasury disclosed today that it still has about a hundred 1917 income tax returns to settle. The annual report of the Bureau of Internal Revenue showed that in the last year it examined 198 income tax returns based on 1917 income and was able to close less than half of them.

As a result of investigation and negotiation on 2,410,793 other old returns during the year $242,761,874 was received in additional tax assessments.

Not a Fatal Auto Crash In Town for Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITMAN, N. J., Jan. 7—A record of five consecutive years without a fatal automobile accident has been set by this town of 6000, according to Mayor William B. Brown. He held that Pitman's record was unequaled by any town of similar size in South Jersey.

There were about 25 minor traffic mishaps in the borough in 1937. During the year police carried on safety campaigns and arrested speeders. The Mayor added that the police were aided by the safety patrol system in the schools.

General Motors Plans Hearings for Dealers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Formation of a "Dealer Relations Board" to improve relations between General Motors Corporation and its 20,000 independent dealers was announced by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors, yesterday.

"The functions of the board will be to provide an organized opportunity, through a definite operating procedure, whereby any dealer holding a selling franchise may obtain a judicial review of any administrative decision which, according to that dealer's belief, importantly affects his equitable rights," Mr. Sloan said.

The personnel of the new board will consist of four ranking officers of the corporation: W. S. Knudsen, president; Donaldson Brown, vice-chairman of the board; John Thomas Smith, vice-president in charge of legal affairs, and Mr. Sloan, who is to be chairman.

"This plan follows another forward step taken three years ago—the establishment of the General Motors Dealers Council," Mr. Sloan added.

High Court Review Won On Filled Milk by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Government won a Supreme Court review Jan. 3 in its effort to uphold constitutionality of the Filled Milk Act of 1923, which bars interstate shipments of milk to which other oils or fats have been added.

The high court agreed to pass upon a decision of the Southern Illinois Federal District Court, dismissing an indictment against the Carolene Products Company of Litchfield, Ill., charging it with "fraudulently and unlawfully" shipping its product into Missouri.

The Federal District Court held the act was "clearly an attempted exercise of police power over local affairs under the guise of regulating interstate commerce, and strikes down a well known lawful industry."

State to Rule Oil Resources In New Zealand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Oil resources in New Zealand become a state monopoly by a Labor Government measure recently passed by Parliament. This move is considered one of the most important of a number of developments in the Dominion that is all but revolutionizing its industrial life.

New Zealand's desire for some degree of industrial self-sufficiency has recently been evident in the search for oil to keep its greatly increased road traffic fueled, and in the renewed quest for iron ore and steel which, by dint of expensive public works projects, are being mined once more from the long deserted northwestern areas of the South Island.

Completion of the Buller Gorge Railway linking up this deserted territory with the main dominion railway services will make these minerals for the first time easily accessible to the Dominion as a whole.

Meanwhile, prospecting for oil, which has been spasmodically undertaken during the past 50 years, will be greatly facilitated by the new legislation.

Home Market Is Protected

No crude oil or its derivatives may, according to the new legislation, be sold outside New Zealand except by consent of the minister of mines. There is an assured market for petrol in the Dominion, imports for 1936 having a value of £1,642,000, the principal sources of supply being Dutch East Indies (£1,008,000) and U. S. A. (£145,986). The most promising area for prospecting is near the sea coast in Taranaki, on the west of the North Island. From three comparatively shallow wells there was a production last year of 159,000 gallons, but the whole production to date has only reached a total of 2,631,000 gallons.

To Search for Oil

Hitherto, there has been no effective drilling comparable with that done in the United States, but Mr. Patrick Webb, minister of mines, has stated that major oil interests indicated their intention, once the legislation passed, of making an immediate and vigorous start to find petroleum in payable quantities.

Sir Colin Fraser, managing director of Taranaki Oil Fields, Ltd., stated at the recent annual meeting that there had been an expenditure of £500,000 during the last 13 years on oil prospecting by the company and associated concerns. The directors hope to get together a combination of interests for the purpose of thoroughly testing structural areas which they believed would be found productive.

What Act Provides

All petroleum in its natural condition is vested in the Crown, and prospecting for oil is now subject to a licensing system. Prospecting licenses may be issued for a period of five years, and a deposit of £1000 is required as a guarantee that the privilege will be effectively utilized.

If the existence of petroleum in marketable quantities is proved, a mining license will be issued for a maximum term of 42 years, and covering not more than 100 square miles.

The State will be entitled to a royalty of a minimum of 5 per cent on the selling value of crude petroleum, casing head spirit and natural gas.

Story of the Calendar Told at a Planetarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7—The story of calendar-making, from the earliest days to the present, is the subject of the January demonstration in the Fels Planetarium of The Franklin Institute.

The demonstration explains the definite astronomical rules by which calendars are made. They are based on the natural cycles of the earth's revolution around the sun, comprising a year, the moon's revolution around the earth, occurring monthly, and the earth's rotation on its axis, forming one day.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SEASONED salesmen will sell or distribute your product in metropolitan San Francisco and surrounding territory. Box S-191, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

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STENOGRAPHER-Bookkeeper, wide general experience, sixteen years last position, free Feb. 1st; can locate anywhere. Write E. M. T., 305 Merchants Bk. Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.—4 rooms and bath, all improvements; oil heat, elec refrig., elec. lights, gas; garage; 8 min. walk to Christian Science church; near trains and buses; $45; adults. Box S-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WATERTOWN, MASS.—Near Belmont line, new 8-room single, air conditioned. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St., Cambridge. Kir. 6962.

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HOUSEKEEPER-Companion, kindly, patient, dependable, for young woman living alone. 5-room apartment. Write Box P-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 20 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

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Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 West 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 11 Center St.—Furnished double or single room; hot, cold water; excellent food; exceptional location; parking.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate, Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 564 W. 160th (Apt. 33)—Clean; privacy; elevator; convenient all transportation; large closets; private family; reasonable. Tel. WAdsworth 3-6041.

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AMERICAN gentlewoman qualified as companion, secretary, homemaker, receptionist, personnel interviewer; drives car; unquestionable references. Write Box C-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CHARLES W. ANTON—18 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co., Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED: Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7949.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring, wood and metal. Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDSMOBILE
745 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington.

Dependable Flowers
Any Time *Any Where*
G. O'Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch 242 High St. Mfd. 0600

LOWE BROS.
High Standard Paint
For All Outdoor Painting
MELLOW GLOSS
Semi-Gloss for Interior Purposes
R. W. SHATTUCK & CO.
644 Mass. Avenue

ARLINGTON
(Continued)

WYMAN'S
Dinners, 50c to $1.00
Luncheons 35c to 65c
430 Mass. Avenue Arl. 4915

The New 1938
FORD-V-EIGHT
can be bought for $25 per month plus usual down payment.
CHARLES B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 BROADWAY TEL. ARL. 3433

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS
Special
20% Discount
to
Monitor Readers
ARTHUR W. FITT
Jeweler
26 West St., Boston

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
Han. 4155 Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

Commercial and Social
STATIONERY
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Unusual Greeting Cards
LITTLE BUILDING STATIONERY SHOP
HELEN J. KEYES
89 BOYLSTON ST., 2nd Floor

Boston's Original
Harper Method
Shop
2 Park Sq., cor. Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. for Appointment Devonshire 7462
Shampooing, Manicuring
Facial and Harper Permanent

PACKING MOVING
DUNN
STORING SHIPPING
FIREPROOF STORAGE
48 Bromfield St. — HAN 0008

BOSTON—Hyde Park

PAUL D. TAYLOR
Custom Tailoring for Ladies and Gentlemen
Exclusive Novelties in Suitings
Cleansing, Pressing and Repairing
41 FAIRMOUNT AVE. HYDE PK. 0031-W

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Aprons Towels
Federal National Linen Service Co
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop Tel. Bra. 1220

Braintree Service Station
H. C. MYERS, Mgr.
Stedman Ave. and Elm St.
SHELL
GOODYEAR TIRES
EXIDE BATTERIES
GAS, OILS, LUBRICATION Tel. Bra. 0883

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
HUDSON SEAL FUR COATS
Reg. $235—$179

PORTER'S
Women's and Misses' Apparel
Visit Our New
SHOE DEPARTMENT
227-229 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:10 P. M., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers
for every occasion
Telegraphed Anywhere
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
103 WASHINGTON STREET
Frederick C. Carreiro Telephone
Francis G. Carreiro Bea. 0000

OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
Sales and Service
First-Class Garage and Service for Your Car
S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
639 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill
LONgwood 0321—0322

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive careful and skillful attention.
CALL
ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant, 374 Boylston St.

SCHICK SHAVER
Authorized Dealer
Boylston Pharmacy
823 BOYLSTON ST., CHESTNUT HILL
Delivery Service LONgwood 4830

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M 9 A. M.-12 daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seasonable Flowers

at Prices Reasonable

HOFFMAN'S CONSERVATORIES
730 Memorial Drive, on the Charles

GEORGE. H. STOCKWELL
GROCERS

Recommended by chefs

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE

The two-to-one leavener
LUX—RINSO

86 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
38 PALMER STREET TRO. 2500
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Books
THE SOWER AND OTHER POEMS
THE FIELDS OF BLOOM
By William P. McKenzie
The Set of Two Volumes $2.00

Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

Ford — See the New 1938 Ford Now On Display

Good Selection of Used Cars
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Mass. Ave. Tro. 9460

Guaranteed Anthracite Coal
$12 per ton
N. E. Coke
Domestic Bituminous Coal
Ask about our Easy Payment Plan
Snider Fuel Corporation
290 ALBANY ST. TRO. 5050

KIR. 0735

640 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

January Sale of
FINE FURNITURE
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Repairing, Reupholstering
Mattress Work
Phone TRO. 3264
30 DUNSTER STREET, CAMBRIDGE

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Quality and Service
30 Main Street Concord 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work Called For and Delivered in
Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville

A Real Good Place to Eat
MARSHALL'S
550 HIGH STREET
Homelike Food
Luncheons, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c.
Served from 11-2:30
Evening Meal, 50c-60c-75c
Served from 5-8 P. M.
Sunday Dinner Served from 12-2:30 P. M.

FALL RIVER

TALBOT & SON Inc.
60 SOUTH MAIN STREET
We feature
Rogers Peet Clothes
in Fall River

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. H. Lane Company

Important
Mark Down Prices
on Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

Leslie
5 PUTNAM STREET Tel. 348
Say It With Flowers

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

JOHN C. MERCER
Registered Optometrist
412 MAIN STREET
TEL. 771

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

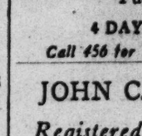
Vogue Beauty Salon
17 PRICHARD ST. Street Floor
NEW MANAGEMENT
New Styles, New Machines
Experienced Operator
Individual Attention Given to All Phases of Beauty Culture
TELEPHONE 2820

Seth Thomas Clocks
$4.95 to $50.00
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HAVERHILL



OFFICE SUPPLIES
TYPEWRITERS
SOLD
RENTED
REPAIRED
THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 WASHINGTON SQUARE Tel. 1472

TELEPHONE 164
INDIVIDUAL
FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX STREET
BRADFORD, MASS.

NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Service—Satisfaction—Economy
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

H. R. NOYES
DAIRY
MILK—CREAM
1104 Broadway Tel. 6776-J

HINGHAM

DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
HING. 0360
Can Supply Many Winter Needs
Hot Water Bottles
Electric Pads
Candles
Ice Cream—Candies—Nuts
for Winter Parties
Cameras
for Winter Outings

HOLYOKE

SANDELL'S MARKET
69 LINCOLN STREET Dial 4597

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
and Quality Merchandise

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

JAYSON
Shirts and Pajamas
We have a splendid selection.
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

Pure Silk
Trillium Underthings
Gowns and Slips, Very Special
Sizes 32 to 50
$1.98 to $5.00
The LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

Headquarters for
GAYTEES
The Overshoe that does such flattering things to your feet.
NAPOLEON BAIL
166 HIGH STREET, next to The Transcript
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

LAWRENCE

OIL-O-MATIC
OIL BURNERS—HEATING OILS
P. NUTTON
28 Osgood Street, Methuen, Mass.
Tel. 4343

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

Party Suggestions
KEMP'S ASSORTED NUTS
KEMP'S SIGNATURE CHOCOLATES
Exclusive Agents for Kemp's Products in Lexington
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Massachusetts Ave.
Delivery Service Tel. Lex. 0064

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
. . It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
January Clearance Sale
OF
Rugs and Floor Coverings

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

Take advantage of the
January Sale
of Fine FURS
at
Cherry & Webb's

Lull
Musical Instruments
181 Central Street

LYNN

Ivory Informals
Regularly 50 for $1.00 or 100 for $1.50
Featured for
January at 100 for $1.00
Your name in raised printing. Choice of 3 styles of type or monogram.
Goddard Bay
MARKET ST. BREAKERS 3737

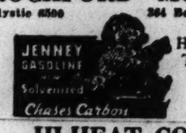
SALE
FINE PUFFS
Regularly $15.00 and $16.00
$9.98
Filled with white goose down, down and wool or pure wool. Limited quantity.
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
63-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS

ANNE ROBERTS
Teacher of Every Type of DANCING
Manufacturers' Bank Building
341 Union Street, at Central Square
JACKSON 3183-W
Member Dancing Masters of America, Inc.

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 0500 264 Boston Avenue

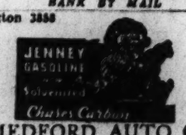


Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
35 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

Arlington 3850



MEDFORD AUTO CO.
27 Harvard Avenue West Medford

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097 8 9 to 12 a. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Method Laundry
STAR BUNDLE 17 lbs. $2.00
Everything, Including Shirts, Washed and Ironed
22 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass.
TEL. STON. 0407

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
RENWICK ROAD, MELROSE HIGHLANDS
Phones: Melrose 0040 Crystal 1600

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
20 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2506

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
Sweaters, Hosiery, Dresses, Corsets, Silk Underwear, Ski Suits

On Sale Thru January
323 Main Street
Mel. 2134

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

NEEDHAM

Needham 1449

Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., Inc.
26 PICKERING STREET

After Christmas Markdown
SALE
Jan. 8th to Jan. 15th inclusive
The End of the Trail
1096 GREAT PLAIN AVE.
Substantial Reductions on All Gifts—Stationery, etc.

"Quality Before Price"
Brown's Market, Inc.

Quality Meats
Sea Foods
Fruits—Vegetables
Groceries
987 Great Plain Avenue Needham 1850
FREE DELIVERY

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
26 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

SUBURBAN DAIRY FARMS
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream Produced from Clean State and Federal Tested Cows.
J. P. KINSMAN
61 Nehoiden St. Tel. Needham 1134

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
896 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Sales Agent for
Toridheet Oil Burners
WILLIAM H. MUDGE
Plumbing—Heating
53 North St., New Bedford, Mass., Tel 7288
1043 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass.
Tel. 8566

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

J. E. Mirhaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
Misses' and Women's Apparel
January Clearance Sale
Now In Progress
¼ to ⅓ Off Regular Prices

Charles E. Unwin
Diamond Merchant
Jeweler
586 Pleasant Street, Opp. Library

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
at the Traffic Circle
Newburyport Turnpike

SEMI-ANNUAL
Corset Sale
as much as
20% to 40% Off
BELL HOSIERY SHOP
23 PLEASANT ST.

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J 9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J 9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTONVILLE

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 3260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

NEWTON CENTER

C. M. W.
Plumbing and Heating
New Installations and Repair Work
Special 10 per cent discount on orders placed during January only
G. WILBUR THOMPSON, Inc.
Louis B. Martin, Pres.
80 Langley Road—Cen. New. 0400

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Con. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Lehigh—Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass

PITTSFIELD

Join Our
1938
Christmas Club
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
24 North Street

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

Brookner's Fur Shop
January Clearance Sale
Our entire stock of
FUR COATS
at Savings of 50%
281 NORTH ST. Opp. Y. M. C. A.

Reduced Prices on
Suits, Overcoats and Other Apparel
BESSE-CLARKE
273 North Street

Stoker and Blower Coal
Get it as early in January as possible. Beautiful nut and stove coal for hand firing.
COOPER COAL CO.
37 Fenn Street

NEW and DANIELS
Service Centre

VERIFIED LUBRICATION
139 South Street Phone 5667

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST DIAL 2-3723

January
Clearance Sales
Ready to wear, children's apparel and domestics at genuine clearance savings
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

NESBIT'S GARAGE
Official AAA Garage
Open All Night
705 North Street Dial 2-1212

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. POWERS, Manager
Dial 2050 501 North St. Open Evenings

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 6258-W 8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by
a Quincy Family

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP

Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3098

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

H. A. Frink Co.
7 CLIVEDEN STREET
Picture Frames
Greeting Cards
Children's Books
Copying and Enlarging
Storewide Sales!
All Departments
REMICK'S

HOME MARKET
Week End Special
MIDDLE RIB CORN BEEF.... 20c lb.
BOTTOM ROUND ..... 25c lb.
We carry Monitor-advertised items, including HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
97 RAWSON ROAD Pre. 2119
Free Delivery

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:

Join Our 1938 Christmas Club. Now Forming
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

FORMAL WEAR
demands a smart appearance
Use Our Dry Cleaning Service
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
Pre. 5000 Quincy Avenue

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

READING

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF READING
Equipped to handle all banking needs of this community.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SALEM

JANUARY SALE
ALL HATS REDUCED
$5.00 Hats $2.98 — $2.98 Hats $1.98
$1.98 Hats reduced to 59c and $1.00
GERTRUDE METCALFE
29 NORTH ST., OPP. LYNDE ST.

SHARON

The New V-8 Ford
NOW ON DISPLAY
Prices Are Low
Sharon Motor Sales, Inc.
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND STREET Tel. 686

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2870-M 10-12 A. M., 2-4 P. M. daily except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
18-40 Park Street Som. 0319

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

From Jan. 3rd to Feb. 1st
20% Mark Down Sale
On Suits and Overcoats
All Ready to Wear
Imported and Domestic Fabrics
Stellar
421 Highland Ave., Davis Sq.
SOM. 2838

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

Bernice and Myrtle Irish
6 HOLLAND ST. SOM. 7082
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Notary Public *B. E. Irish, Broker*

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 7 P. M.-8 P. M. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

MAISON WOODWORTH, INC.

A Beauty Salon Doing Work of the Better Class
313 Bridge Street 4-3751

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Street
PHONE 2-4072

HARVEY & LEWIS CO.
OPTICAL GOODS
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

William R. Miller
Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
21 CHERRY STREET Waltham 2500

PARKE SNOW'S
289 Moody Street Waltham 3720
Outstanding Bargains During
WALTHAM DAYS
January 14 and 15

WATERTOWN

Superior Used Cars
Thoroughly reconditioned
Sold Under R&G Guarantee
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 No. Beacon St., Watertown, Mass.
Call MID. 7650
for DEMONSTRATION

WELLESLEY

★
STAR MARKET CO.
Pork Loins—Fresh Young Pig Pork, Rib or Chine End, 19c lb.; Porterhouse Steak, 55c lb.
Deliveries in Wellesley, Needham, Dover and Weston
583 WASHINGTON ST. WEL. 282

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's
WELLESLEY HILLS
DELIVERY
LUNCHEON
Ice Creams and Candies
Our Own Make
WEL. 0165

WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING
Only High Quality Work is done here.
We specialize in FURS. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us
60 Woodside Avenue
Ocean 1122
We call and deliver

Everybody's Cash Market
4 BARTLETT ROAD OCE. 1520
Boneless Undercut Beef (pot or oven roast) .29 lb.
Fresh Dressed Fowl, 4-4½ lb. average .28 lb.
Fresh Creamery Butter .38 lb.
Fresh New England Eggs, large .42 doz.
Fresh Guinea Haddock .11 lb.
Fancy Smelts, 1 lb. for .21
Fresh Oysters .21 pt.
Oranges for Juice, medium size .25 doz.
Seedless Grapefruit, large size, 3 for .25
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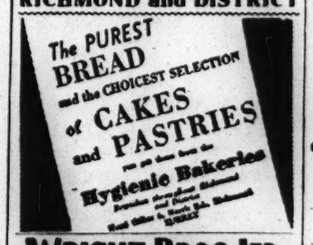

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Wake Up!

Nuffin' can ever be half so bad
As imaginin' 'bout it make it seem.
Geeee-mony me! I sho' am glad
Dat we all can wake from de
worstes' dream!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Leaves Of 'A Quaking Aspen Shake?

An aspen is a kind of poplar tree, and its leaves tremble if there is the slightest breath of air stirring.

One reason for the trembling of the aspen leaves lies in the fact that the leaves are small; and small leaves move more easily and frequently than large leaves. But even among the smaller leaves, those of the quaking aspen are by far the most active.

If we look quite closely we shall discover another reason for their ease of movement. Not only is the aspen leaf tiny, but its long, slender stem has a peculiar shape. Instead of being round, it is definitely flattened. This flattening of the stem makes it much more flexible; and side-to-side movements of the aspen leaf are more easily made than similar movements of leaves having round (more unyielding) stems.

This trembling or fanlike motion of its leaves is beneficial to the aspen. Trees need fresh air as much as persons do, for the tree takes from the air part of the food necessary to all green plants.

When we are in a warm room and the air seems "close," we sometimes find relief and refreshment by simply fanning ourselves. The side-to-side movements of the aspen leaves may be considered a means by which the aspen tree fans itself, sending the old, used air on about its business, and providing the needed supply of fresh air and nutriment to the surface of its leaves.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

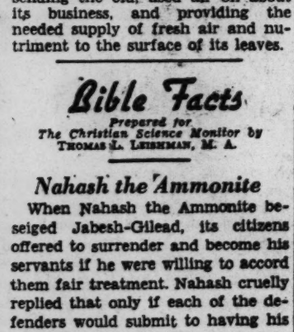
Nahash the Ammonite

When Nahash the Ammonite beseiged Jabesh-Gilead, its citizens offered to surrender and become his servants if he were willing to accord them fair treatment. Nahash cruelly replied that only if each of the defenders would submit to having his right eye blinded would he come to terms with them.

Saul, however, learning of the terrible predicament of the men of Jabesh, hurriedly collected an army and inflicted a crushing defeat on Nahash and his followers, thus inaugurating Israel's war of independence (I Sam. 11).

Now we gather from II Samuel 10:1 that Nahash had "shewed kindness" to David during the time when the son of Jesse was a fugitive from Saul. In view of this, David, on hearing of the Ammonite's passing, sought to repay this courtesy by doing what he could for Nahash's son, Hanun; but his advances were rudely rejected (verse 4). It may be added that some consider the Nahash of I Sam. 11 to be a different king from the one mentioned in II Sam. 10:1.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Engage in boxing
4—Mineral springs
6—Dash
7—Negation
8—Tower
10—A fish
11—Money in bank
12—Most exce[illegible]
13—Low

Down

1—Reach across
2—Remedy
3—Like
4—Skidded
5—Insect
6—Mohammedan prince
7—Bird's habitation
9—File-like tool
12—Have existence

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Seven Days a Week

Religion belongs to every day; to the place of business as much as to the church.—Beecher.

The Strange Footprints

A Story for Children

David looked out of the window and saw the snow on the trees, in the yard, on the housetops and on the fences. Last night while he had been sound asleep, the white snowflakes had come down, down, down very fast and very quietly—and now they lay heaped all about him.

Across the road Mr. Flumms was digging a path. Everywhere else the snow lay as smooth as the frosting on cook's cake. Everywhere else, no—what was that? David pressed his face close to the windowpane and stared.

Tracks, footprints! Not a dog's, not a cat's. Strange footprints. David thought, "I'll go out and look at them closer." He put on his hat and coat and his red woolen scarf. Then he put on his galoshes with the bright buckles. "One, two," David said, "buckle my shoe!"

Outdoors it was like Fairyland! And over it all the sun shone with a bright sparkle. David ran down the steps into the yard. Around the

He was so close, David could have touched him.

hickory tree the strange footprints lay, tiny footprints, the tiniest David had ever seen. He bent over them.

"Whatever it is that made them," David said, "it has four feet and it jumps. Four feet and it jumps, but the footprints are too small for a rabbit's." David stood up.

"Mr. Flumms," he called, "please come here. I want to show you something."

Mr. Flumms threw down his shovel and came across the road. He was a kindly man and a curious one so that you couldn't be sure for which reason he came.

"Look," David said, pointing to the footprints, "what made them?"

"Mmmmmmm," Mr. Flumms said and again, "Mmmmmm." He looked at David with a twinkle in his eye.

"You wait around," he said, "and you'll find out."

When Mr. Flumms had gone back to his shoveling, David stood very still by the hickory tree. In a little while he heard a sound, a scratching sound as if something was moving inside the hickory tree. "But how could there be something inside the hickory tree?" David thought.

Then he remembered it was a very old tree and that just above his head there was a hole as big as his two fists. David got excited.

"Whatever it is," he thought, "it's down that hole."

There was a box in the yard. David brought it and set it under the hickory tree.

"If I stand on this," he said, "I can see down that hole."

Up he jumped on the box and there was the hole close to him. David looked down. David stared. Two bright eyes blinked back at him.

From across the street Mr. Flumms called, "See anything?"

"Two bright eyes," David answered.

Mr. Flumms leaned on his shovel. "Got any hickory nuts in your pockets?" he asked. David had, two round, hard ones. "Throw them down on the snow," Mr. Flumms said. "Then go into the house and watch through the window."

David tossed the hickory nuts under the tree and ran into the house. "I must stand very still at the window," he whispered, "as still as the hickory tree." And he did, one minute, two minutes, three minutes, then out from the hole in the hickory tree came a tiny head all covered with fur. The tiny head turned this way and that, and out came a plump, furry body, four legs and a bushy tail!

"A squirrel!" David cried.

Down the tree came the squirrel straight to the nuts. He gathered them up, he ran back to the tree with them, and out he came again right up to the window-sill. David opened the window a little and slid a few nuts onto the window sill. He was so close that David could have touched him. He flirted his bushy tail, he winked, he chattered as if to say:

"Footprints, footprints
In the smooth snow
Footprints so strange
You didn't know.

Squirrel had made
Them. Ha-ha! But
You found out from
A hickory nut."

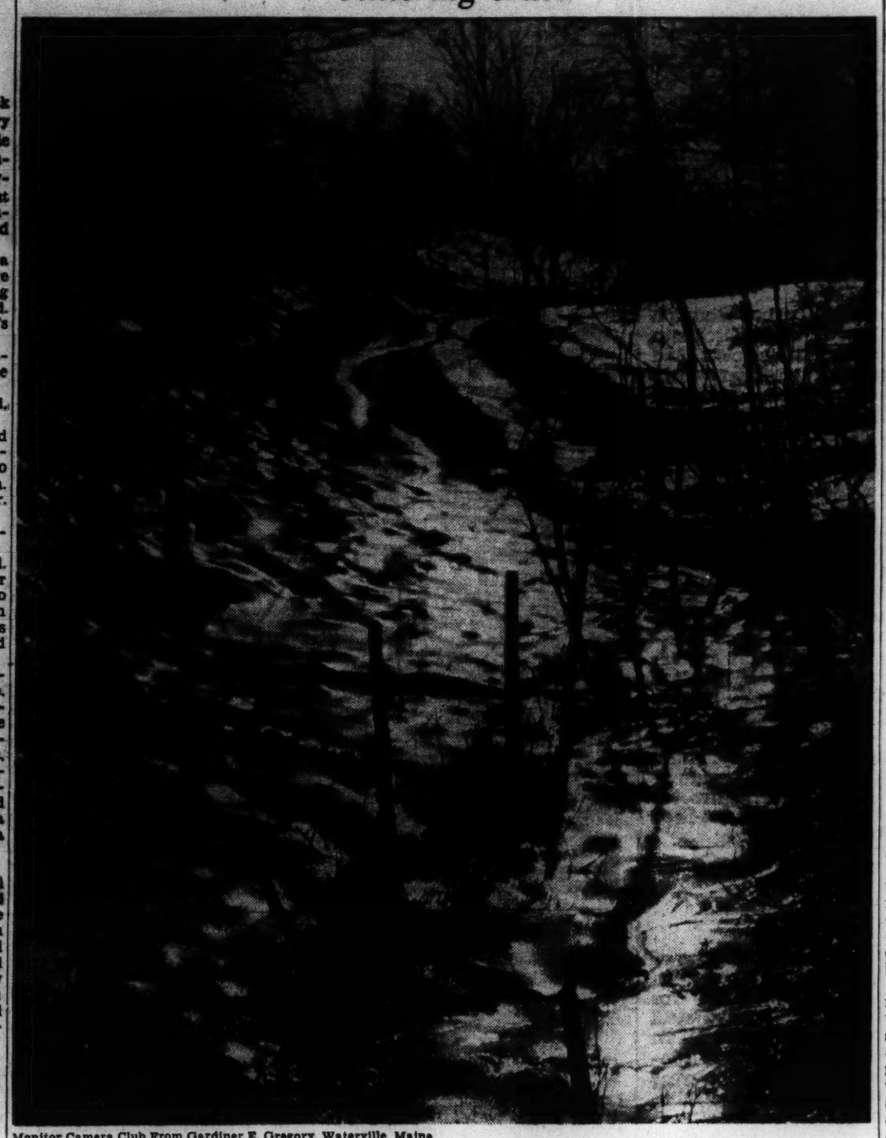
Study the Good

Nothing is easier than fault-finding; no talent, no self-denial, no brains, no brains, and no character are required to set up in the grumbling business.—Robert West.

HOKE'S ANIMAL PRIMER

There are many kinds of Buffalo:
Buffalo Bill;
Buffalo Nickel;
Buffalo, New York.
This picture
Is a Bison.

Glittering Crust



Monitor Camera Club From Gardiner E. Gregory, Waterville, Maine

This Photograph Won First Award at the Annual Members' Exhibition of Colby College Camera Club

Quotation for Today

IF THOU would'st have happiness, choose neither fame, which doth not long abide, nor power, which stings the hand that wields it, nor gold, which glitters but never glorifies; but choose thou love, and hold it for ever in thy heart of hearts; for love is the purest and the mightiest force in the universe, and once it is thine all other gifts shall be added unto thee.—H. D. WIGGIN.

Brevities

Detroit News: Slightly more hopeful is a new tendency not to ask, "What is the country coming to?" but "When?"

North American Newspaper Alliance: Where, nowadays, does one find snowdrifts like those when we were three feet tall?

Los Angeles Times: The boy who is too tired to cut the grass will spend two hours washing and polishing his own second-hand car.

Humorist: On three occasions recently fog was responsible for political speakers arriving too late to address meetings. But fog also has its disadvantages, of course.

Stewart-Warnerite: A patch on the pants is preferable to a patched conscience.

St. Louis Star-Times: No one can make us believe that designers of millinery haven't been on vacation for many months. It is too evident that the current women's hats are entirely unpremeditated.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Statesmen and journalists are shocked by the proposed Ludlow amendment, which would leave the declaration of war to a vote of the citizens. We masses are too ignorant to furnish anything except dough and doughboys.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

The Ausable News asks a question—and then gives an answer. This quotation forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"TIMEM AZMB XIM XYCM SZ? YX CUVMB QZ AYJ-JMEMQLM. YX'B TIUX KZG AZ TYXI YX XIUX LZGQXB."

Who's Who?

See how quickly you, or someone to whom you may read the biographical sketch given below, can guess the name before the entire sketch is read: He was a much-loved poet. Born in Portland, Maine. He lived from 1807 to 1882. He was dignified, gentle, and a lover of children. He became a professor of languages at the age of 22, and for many years taught at Harvard University. Among his well-known poems are "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "Evangeline," and "Hiawatha."

Letter Juggling

Two different 8-letter words may be formed from the 8 letters given below. Use all 8 letters in each word:

F G I I L N R T

How Fast Did It Travel?

If a train had traveled 6 miles an hour faster, it would have required 1 hour less to run 180 miles. How fast did it travel?

Know Your Colors

Can you identify correctly each of the colors named below? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	beige	pale yellow	
2	henna	very dark brown	
3	heliotrope	l. tan, gray tinge	✓
4	cordovan	very light gray	
5	leghorn	bright red	
6	hyacinth	brownish orange	
7	oyster	pinkish violet	
8	scarlet	bright lt. green	
9	seafoam	deep rich blue	
10	navy	light violet	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

A Polite Collector

Most professional men and many merchants have small accounts which they are always desirous of collecting, but which they would not think of placing in the hands of an attorney or a regular collection agency.

Capitalizing on this fact, a young woman in Pasadena, desiring some ready cash, recently made a canvas of several business blocks in her city, offering to make "courteous collection calls" on those who had been slow to pay.

Her polite approach, and the friendly manner in which she contacted those who owed money, resulted in the collection of numerous accounts, in some instances many months delinquent. Now this young woman has a regular list of professional men and merchants for whom she makes "courteous collection calls" on a percentage basis.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Free Rummage Sale

Pittsburg, Kan.

A woman here has adopted the practice of hanging the family's cast-off clothing on the back fence. A note makes it clear that the clothing is for free distribution.

Soon Mrs. P—— notices that the blue blouse has gone, then the black skirt, then the suit, and then shoes. No one feels the sting of charity.

The neighbors are beginning to follow Mrs. P——'s example and use her fence as a sort of "free rummage sale."

In Lighter Vein

Sh-h!

"Thanks, Sir Whiggby. I want you to make the acquaintance of my partner, Mr. Yeagley."

"Yeagley, huh? Didn't I represent you chaps recently on an arson charge."

"No, must have have been two other felons."

Saw the Point at Last

A tramp stopped at the kitchen door of the farmhouse and asked for something to eat.

"If you'll go out in the woodshed," the farmer's wife told him, "and split up the logs you find there, I'll give you a good meal."

In a surprisingly short time the tramp returned; but an inspection of the woodshed by the good wife showed all the logs carefully split, except one gnarled, knotty old stump. Well satisfied, she spread a generous meal before him, and as he ate, she said: "I do wish you'd tell me how you split those logs so quickly and so easily."

"Why, madam, I simply stood beside them and told them funny stories, and they split themselves."

In the middle of the night, there was a great commotion in the woodshed, and on rushing in to investigate, the amazing discovery was made that the gnarled, knotty old stump had split itself into a thousand pieces.

It was a piece of English walnut.

Hm-m!

"Ma," asked the little girl, who was reading a geography book; "where is the State of Matrimony?"

"That," said the mother, "is one of the United States."

Descriptive

He (listening-in): "That was a beautiful thing the orchestra just played. To me it was like the ecstasy of a first love or the dewy freshness of an early spring day."

She: "You're right. It was a wow."—Montreal Star.

Somesense Rhymes (III)
By Johnnie Symes

My faithful pup
Can't help but frown;
When rain keeps up,
It still comes down.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Board Empowered By Statute

Question: The state statute under which a certain corporation is formed provides as follows: "The corporate powers, business, and property of all corporations formed under this chapter, must be exercised, conducted, and controlled by a board of not less than three or more than eleven directors."

The bylaws of this corporation (a church) provide for a board of seven directors and designate its powers in practically the language of the statute; and then, it is attempted to limit such powers by stating that any act of the board excepting authorized contracts "shall be subject to revision or rescision by the membership at any business meeting." Is not such provision void, as being violative of the governing statute?

Answer: It would seem so on the basis of the information given. However, the literal application of the words "must be" in the statute seem so contrary to usage in self-governing bodies, such as religious corporations—both parliamentary and statutory usage—that opinion should be sought from legal authority familiar with the entire provisions of the law in that state.

There may be, for example, a provision elsewhere in the law granting power of review and direction to the membership of certain types of corporations formed under the statute. Some states recognize the need for distinction by setting up an entirely different set of laws for religious corporations, and in other states the distinction is between corporations for profit and those not for profit.

Statutes take precedence over by-laws, and statutes are interpreted by the courts.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Memory Test

Have a girl dressed up in all the clothing she can possibly wear. In addition to her regular clothing, there should be at least a hat, scarf, fan, gloves, veil, overshoes, handbag, all kinds of jewelry, furs, vanity case, umbrella, etc., etc.

She is to parade about the room for at least two minutes; then she retires to another room, while each guest is given five minutes in which to write down as many things as he can remember that she was wearing. And the one producing the longest list wins a prize.

—R. R. S. Denver

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptograms: "Where does the time go? It makes no difference. It's what you do with it that counts."

Who's Who?: Henry W. Longfellow.

Letter Juggling: Flirting, trifling.

How Fast Did It Travel?: 30 miles an hour.

Know Your Colors: Beige—light tan, gray tinge; henna—dark brownish orange; heliotrope—pinkish violet; cordovan—very dark brown; leghorn—pale yellow; hyacinth—light violet; oyster—very light gray; scarlet—bright red; seafoam—bright light green; navy—deep rich blue.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What?*

By LE PELLEY

Hi, BUDDY — ISN'T IT WINDY !!?
WHAT ?
I SAID... ISN'T IT WINDY !!??
YOU'LL HAVE TO TALK LOUDER
ISN'T IT WINDY —? ISN'T IT WINDY !?
I CAN'T HEAR YOU —— !! IT'S TOO WINDY
NEVER MIND !
"Lookie, lookie, lookie — here comes Cookie !" from Jeanne Place Pueblo, Colorado
And here is officer Tubby. — from R.H Daman Jr. Melrose - Mass.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Came the Dawn—Fortunately!*

By CARMACK

Today I tried coasting by myself —
And say! It was great fun!
That is, until I suddenly found myself going over a high cliff!!
Boy! Was I glad to wake up and find it was just a dream, and that it was the side of the Boss's bed and not a cliff that I was going over!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Confidence

BEFORE a special Senate committee on unemployment and relief, William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, declares that confidence is needed to revive business. The same word is the keynote of half the present discussion of means for restarting business and employment.

Confidence—and the Ickes-Jackson attacks frighten and anger thousands whose feeling determines whether money will be invested and employment furnished.

Confidence—and the General Motors lay-off advertises hard times for thousands of workers and the businesses which sell to them.

Confidence — and Congress revolts against economies which might keep the budget from running beyond a billion-dollar deficit.

Confidence—and plans are reported for two more $60,000,000 battleships.

Confidence—and business men go to extremes in preaching distrust of a President and Congress popularly supported.

Confidence! Is this the way to produce it? Do the hate and suspicion engendered by talk of a "sixty-families" conspiracy start the wheels of industry turning? Do the hate and suspicion engendered by talk of "third New Deal Communism" open the way to new jobs?

How, then, is confidence to be created? Where does it start? Mr. Knudsen was asked if the General Motors lay-off helped and he said it was necessarily caused by a sharp decline in buying. What were the reasons of those who stopped buying? They may have decided to wait because the price of cars had just been boosted. They may have lost their own jobs because someone else had overstocked and temporarily stopped buying. Or because men with money to invest had found that the prospects for profits were very uncertain under present governmental policies and attitudes.

Impartial students of the situation agree that all of these factors entered into the business recession. Economists find dozens of good reasons and differ widely as to the relative importance of political and economic mistakes. Possibly the first requisite for confidence is to stop assuming that either business or government produced the recession out of a cut-off-its-nose-to-spite-its-face malice. Capital doesn't go on strike if it sees profits ahead. And government doesn't purposely kill the capitalist goose which lays the golden egg of taxes. But both business and government have miscalculated.

In so far as wrong motives are governing, one step toward confidence is to expose and remove them. In so far as mistaken economic or political theories are to blame, calm examination and correction of them are necessary to sound confidence. But is not the first step to confidence a cessation of generalized charges of suspicion and hate? Some measure of trust is essential if men are to live together at all. And fundamentally the need is for truth and trust among them.

Battleships for Recovery?

A CONFUSING, false note is creeping into the discussion of a new navy building program for the United States. It is, that such a program would stimulate steel and other so-called heavy industries, which right now are sadly lacking in orders and jobs. In fact, one newspaper columnist who usually is en rapport with the Administration, in discussing opposition to the New Deal, states pointedly that "heavy industry is to be bought off by a big navy program."

It is true that in Great Britain the requirements of the rearmament program have provided the sinews for a record steel year. Between 15 and 25 per cent of the production of British mills in 1937 was earmarked for the navy, "shadow factories," machinery for making airplanes and gas masks, and other phases of rearming. However, the British steel industry is only one-quarter the size of the American, and the demands made upon it exceed the most sanguine hopes of American arms advocates.

Take a battleship of the type of which two have just been laid down in the New York and Philadelphia navy yards—capital ships costing $60,000,000 each and the first such construction since the Washington treaty lapsed. Thirty-five thousand tons of hull steel and armor plate, plus several thousand tons additional for guns and machinery, build a warship of this size. At any time, 35,000 to 40,000 tons of steel constitute a sizable order, but when divided into the country's capacity for rolling 49,000,000 tons of finished steel annually, the quotient is fractional. In fact, were all the steel required to construct a capital ship over a three-year period evenly apportioned among all mills, it could be turned out in two hours.

The two battleships, two cruisers, eight destroyers, and six submarines which comprise the base of the navy's building budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, but which undoubtedly will be augmented appreciably, sum up to about 40,000 tons of steel a year. Henry Ford's assembly lines can consume this much steel in seven working days. Measured in steel required, an Empire State building equals one battleship and two cruisers; a San Francisco Bay Bridge more than half the seventy-two ships the navy now has under way.

There should be no dissimulation. Any order for steel would be welcomed by the producers. The manufacture of boilers, turbines, guns, and other equipment would generate considerable employment. But —to predicate hopes for reviving the steel industry on a naval building program is to under-estimate the capacity of the industry and pitch recovery on a false note. Even were it possible, which it patently is not, recovery should not be forged on the anvil of armament.

Romance of Law

IN A recent speech in London, Lord Macmillan said that in his view no study could be more interesting, more fascinating, and more romantic than the law, and that he would like to see it taught in simple fashion in the schools.

"Romantic" may strike many people as a surprising adjective to apply here. The subject is connected in the popular mind with crabbed Latin, and incomprehensible English; and its arcana held to be buried fathoms deep in musty calfskin, into which only the stoutest heart, and strongest head, dare penetrate. It and its practitioners have come in for many a classic gibe; and the sophists and pedants who have exploited it for their own unworthy ends have had more than their fair share of publicity throughout the ages.

Yet, in fact, besides being almost the greatest practical instrument that man can wield for his advancement, the law has a tale to unfold warranted to stir the dullest imagination. It is the story of the struggles and achievements of ordinary men; as distinct from those of exceptional men that largely make up the version of history taught in schools. If the former story lacks the purple patches and epic scenes of the latter, it reveals more completely than any other single body of evidence the conditions that governed life in the past.

Romance apart, the study of legal history is an invaluable commentary, and has, therefore, a strong claim to be adapted to, and included in, the school curriculum; while the advantages to be gained by the future citizen from instruction in the law as it stands are obvious.

WHAT WITH its projected trans-polar airplane service to the United States and its submarine polar expedition, Russia is encountering the ups and downs of exploration.

A STYLE note says that women's spring hats will be odder than ever, which might well enough mean that there will be no change at all.

The Worst Menace

THE regular weekly accident report of Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin discloses the last week of 1937 as having the worst record of the entire year. According to Mr. Goodwin, of the thirty-one fatalities in Massachusetts last week, twenty-four were pedestrians "mowed down by speeders and drunks."

"Of course," said Mr. Goodwin, "the weather was particularly bad; but when the man behind the wheel has liquor in him, he doesn't think of weather or road conditions, or anything about safety. Apparently, judging from reports from other parts of the country, the drunken driver is the growing menace."

Coincidental with this report is the editorial in the current Saturday Evening Post which discusses the now famous Massachusetts case in which a man convicted of drunken driving, after causing the death of two pedestrians, was acquitted of the charge of manslaughter because he was, according to the court, "so drunk that he was not in a position to form a judgment or exercise his will."

Thousands of dollars may be spent on modern "accident proof" roads, traffic surveys may be made with the view of eliminating danger zones and other similar precautions taken, but none of these approaches to the motor accident problem contributes a thing toward the elimination of the worst menace. The crime of drunken driving must be viewed with such seriousness and the punishment be made so severe that the present unthinking individuals who drink and drive will in the future give pause before doing so. As long as conditions exist under which a man can be dismissed with merely a fine, which in many cases imposes no hardship, although manifestly having caused two fatalities while intoxicated, it is not strange that Massachusetts should experience such an unenviable record as that of last week.

The further fact revealed by Registrar Goodwin that of the fifty-five operators convicted last week of driving while under the influence of liquor only eight were committed to jail, is simply another indication that all is not well in Denmark.

One "Fishing Expedition" That Should Pay

Dictator v. Democracy

Book News of the Day

SOME day, when the nineteen-thirties are being pigeon-holed into their paragraph of history, it will be necessary to provide a succinct definition of "totalitarianism." When that eventually arises, it may be convenient to have Calvin B. Hoover's DICTATORS AND DEMOCRACIES (New York: Macmillan. $1.50) close at hand, for it contains a sentence that touches the very heart of the modern one-party state. It reads:

"The essence of the totalitarian state consists in the abandonment of faith in peaceful and evolutionary social processes in favor of direct action through violence."

Professor Hoover, whose studies of Soviet Russia and Fascist Germany are among the authoritative inquiries into these political phenomena, goes into some detail in his analysis of the differences and similarities of the three larger dictatorships. To his vision of their mutual "admiration of force and reliance on direct action," he adds the not-so-often perceived fact of "complete disappearance of respect for personal dignity" within their borders.

* * *

But perhaps the major service of his volume is to direct attention to a misconception that has achieved wide currency. It is the interpretation of Fascism as a "final" form of capitalism. Actually, Mr. Hoover believes, Fascism and capitalism are basically antithetical. He interprets the National Socialist rise to power in Germany as a "crushing defeat for capitalism." And he adds that in Italy, "Mussolini's dramatic announcement of his intention to nationalize industry has not yet been . . . recognized as a logical stage in the normal development of a totalitarian state."

The Duke University professor properly observes that the maintenance of capitalist forms is, indeed, one of the essentials of the preliminary stages of the totalitarian states. He fully understands the capitalist support that has aided the development of more than one dictatorship. But he believes that those prophets are self-deceived who expect that totalitarianism, as it goes on from stage to stage, can do anything else than completely engulf the entire economy.

Thus the economic radicalism indicated in the installation of commissars in industrial plants, which marked the early stages of National Socialism, has been overlooked, he believes, in the same way that the significance of the disagreement between Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and more economically radical party officials has been inadequately interpreted.

* * *

Surveying additional developments which contribute to his interpretation, Professor Hoover reaches the conclusion that "maintenance of a capitalistic system based on private property and on direction by individual capitalists depends . . . upon continued maintenance of parliamentary government." Given political totalitarianism, he finds, the road to economic totalitarianism is surprisingly short. And in the process, he remarks, "Let no man think that the term liquidation is only a phrase."

There may be less agreement with Professor Hoover's exclusively economic determinism. And many will feel that the brevity of his treatment of British, French and Italian policy on the Continent has led him to something of a tour de force. But no one who is interested in strengthening democracy will overlook his warnings that the saving of parliamentary institutions requires development of "an economic system which combines some sort of competitive and autonomous operation of corporate enterprise with the minimum of management of the economy by the state."

Gx.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Proper Reply

GREAT BRITAIN and the United States have to decide, and decide quickly, either to liquidate entirely their interests in the Far East or to ensure the safety of their property and nationals there.

Mere representations are useless. The only real restraint is joint action that will effectively diminish Japan's war-power. Probably all these outrages have been made possible by the use of war materials supplied from either British or United States sources. The proper reply is an immediate embargo.—(London) *News Chronicle.*

The Wide Horizon

The Other Side of the Panay Films

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

THE Japanese are a traditionally polite people in daily intercourse; and the expression Gomen nasai (I beg your pardon) is used on the slightest occasion. The sequel to the sinking of the American gunboat Panay and three oil tankers on the Yangtse River by Japanese naval airplanes was a sort of popular Gomen nasai on the part of the Japanese to the American people.

While the diplomats of the two countries have been weighing phrases in notes and discussing the details of the reparation to be made, there has been a stream of Japanese of all classes, including many schoolboys and schoolgirls, pouring into the American Embassy and offering expression of regret. The apologies are invariably accompanied by small money gifts for the benefit of the families of those who perished and of the wounded.

The regular duties of the American Embassy staff have been appreciably increased by the necessity of receiving the visitors; and the question what to do with the money which had accumulated to a fairly considerable amount within a few days after the incident, is causing some perplexity. Outright rejection would hurt the feelings of the donors and many of the contributions are enclosed in letters without the signatures of the givers. These letters, in fact, outnumber the personal visitors. Final decision as to the use of the money has been referred to the State Department in Washington.

* * *

The first unofficial delegation to visit the American Embassy consisted of seven girls from a school, led by an instructor, Miss Setsu Matsunobu. She said that it was most regrettable that the gunboat of a friendly nation should have been sunk during the Sino-Japanese fighting and that, as Japanese women, they found no words in which to apologize to the wounded and to the American people. This was typical of the sentiments expressed by the many individuals and groups which have been visiting the Embassy. Going to the Embassy myself one morning, I encountered four uniformed schoolboys who were just leaving. When I went out I saw three shy little schoolgirls, in their middy blouse uniforms, standing in the anteroom and waiting to be received.

Other groups have gone to the Foreign Office and the Navy Ministry and offered their contributions there. Among the many small gifts from people to whom even a yen represented something of a personal sacrifice there have been some large contributions. Two of Japan's largest newspapers, the Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi Nichi, contributed 1000 yen and the employees of a stock brokerage firm contributed 500 yen through the Navy Ministry.

There have been occasional dramatic incidents at the American Embassy. One woman, after having expressed her regret and sympathy in a trembling voice, suddenly whipped out a pair of shears and cut off her hair as a sort of atonement. Most of the delegations, however, are less emotional and make their speeches and offerings calmly, with the set ceremonial expressions of Japanese courtesy.

A reader of Nichi Nichi, Mr. Akagi, won a good deal of sympathy with a proposal that a fund should be raised by popular subscription to build a precise replica of the Panay. Another reader, in supporting this proposal, recalled America's help to Japan at the time of the great earthquake of 1923 as an additional consideration which should make the Japanese people do everything possible to atone for the recent disaster.

* * *

There are some countries which are so tightly organized, spiritually and materially, that any popular demonstrations, whether of friendship or of hostility, may plausibly be ascribed to official inspiration and prodding. Japan itself is no novice in methods of mass organization, as the invariable crowds which see off departing soldiers with flags waving in rhythmical cadence testify.

But the present display of regret for the sinking of the Panay has been sufficiently haphazard to be taken at face value as genuine and spontaneous. It is noteworthy that throughout the present hostilities the Japanese press has abstained from hostile attacks on America. So, when the Japanese people read in their newspapers that American ships had been sunk and that their Government had proffered sweeping apologies there was something of a popular impulse to try to help make good the damage by offering personal expressions of regret.

The element of suggestion, working on an emotional and sentimental people, must also be taken into account. As soon as pictures of the first visitors to the American Embassy began to appear in the newspapers the idea of following their example quickly spread. The impulse to offer amends was not restricted to any class of the people. Some of the contributions came from humble and obscure people, waitresses and little shopkeepers. And it was no unusual experience for an American during this period to hear from one of his western-educated Japanese friends a declaration of regret and condolence for the sinking of the Panay.

"Navy Questions"—and Answers

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I add my oar in answer to "Navy Questions" asked in your recent editorial?

Is the Panay incident being used to foster an arms program the nation would not normally support?

Yes. Notice how general in the press was the front-page "tie-in" between the Panay news films and big-navy headlines.

Has that incident aroused Americans to a better understanding of their nation's real position and obligations in the world community?

Yes.

Is the navy the best instrument for supporting that position, or can more reliance be placed on economic and moral force?

No. Economic pressure is quicker, more decisive and more widely effective than naval force. This kind of "war" can stop a war before it starts. Economic pressure should be used only to implement moral force.

Will an increased navy encourage collective action for peace or promote nationalistic diplomacy?

Naval might makes national right, that is the danger.

Will proposed naval increases enhance the effectiveness of American diplomacy in the Far East?

No. Diplomacy is no stronger than the force to back it up. The Japanese Navy is supreme in its own waters. The proposed naval increase would not alter Japan's advantage, much less the mere threat of such a program.

Is the possible but improbable use of the navy enough to restrain Japanese invasion of American rights and interests?

No.

Will a larger navy make for war or peace?

A larger navy would tend to start a naval race as disastrous as that which ended in August, 1914.

Is naval building to be for naval needs or for work relief and business recovery?

If the size of the navy is conditioned by work relief, relief workers may only be hastening the day when they may have to use the weapons they have created. Naval building does not create productive wealth. Naval building in the name of relief would not mitigate the consequences of a naval race.

Since naval needs depend on what the navy is likely to be asked to do, can policy and purposes be clarified?

This is the most significant question. Naval supremacy in our own waters should be the foundation of our naval policy.

Can or should America withdraw from China and the Philippines?

America cannot afford to extend its naval influence beyond Hawaii. Moral and economic forces should be used to safeguard its national interests in China and the Philippines.

Can America retire to the Hawaii-Alaska-Panama line and refuse any support to trade or investments in the Far East?

The Hawaii-Alaska-Panama line should mark the western limits of our naval frontier. Collective action, either through Anglo-American naval co-operation or joint economic pressures, should be used to defend treaty rights and legitimate trade interests beyond that point.

Although a doubled navy might not be able to defend American interests in China and the Philippines in case of war, can some naval increases at present effectively defend those interests by increasing the hazards for any attacker?

No.

Is an increased navy needed to block possible Fascist activity in South America?

Assuming that the United States ought to block Fascist activity in South America, or that it could be blocked by naval operations, a navy which guarantees us defensive supremacy in our own waters might also give us naval supremacy in the Western Hemisphere.

Woolwich, Maine. SUBSCRIBER

HR. 8389

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All business interests, all Congress, critics of the New Deal and the President seem to agree that a removal or lightening of the tax on undivided profits of industry will encourage investors to make expansions to present industrial properties and add new properties that will call additional workers into private enterprise.

Granting that this be true. Where are we going to find a substitute for the loss of tax revenue?

The suggested substitutes are: (1) Lower income tax exemptions; (2) federal sales tax; (3) more debt.

More debt is an idle gesture meaningless to any person of normal intelligence.

Income taxes are already reaching persons who are forced to reduce their purchases to meet the tax payments. And a sales tax which is in truth a purchase tax forces the purchaser to lower his budget of needs. A tax dollar from these sources is the same dollar that would otherwise be spent over the counter of business.

Can it be expected that business will be helped when its customers are being held up at the door and robbed of a part of the money they intended spending over the counters of that business?

So! What is the answer?

Representative U. S. Guyer recently introduced a bill in Congress that proposes a tax on money "in possession." This bill provides a field for taxation permitting a relief of the burden on business without shifting the load to its customers. I have studied this bill and the arguments of its author supporting its need in our economic system. In my belief, it furnishes the means of solution to our economic disturbances.

Considering the broad scope of possibilities offered in the measure and the fact that a true insight to its working can only be had through careful study, I suggest that all thinking persons anxious to assist in bringing to light helpful offerings get a copy of the bill for survey and analysis. It is better that its merits or faults be determined by a thinking public than to lose it through lack of interest or to permit a useless and harmful measure to be enacted into law. Ask for a copy of HR. 8389. If you are sold on the idea of some "Soc the Rich" scheme, you will be disappointed in this measure. It is a sane offering based on a compliance with natural economic forces. J. T. BUCKLEY

Kansas City, Mo.

"Protecting the Pit Ponies"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to a letter which appeared in your issue recently, I would ask space to be allowed to draw attention to certain inaccuracies in that letter. It is not a fact that ponies at the present day are either badly treated or overworked. In Northumberland, an entry has to be made in a special book, kept for the purpose, whenever a pony works overtime.

Certain of the mines inspectors are appointed by the Government for the special purpose of periodically inspecting the ponies, and they have access to all pits and ponies at any time without notice. There are strict instructions to all colliery officials that men and boys found ill-treating the ponies are to be brought before the manager. They are severely punished. In all the pits which I have visited the ponies are required to go through a bath of clean water before returning to their stables. They are exceedingly well fed.

I do not think any good purpose is served by a constant reiteration of what conditions were like in the collieries thirty, twenty or even ten years ago. What actually matters is that anybody who will take the trouble to compare the lot of many ponies working above ground in hawkers' carts, etc., with that of those working underground in coal mines must inevitably come to the conclusion that generally speaking it is those above ground who need their sympathy.

I cordially agree that every effort should be made to substitute mechanical means for pony work in pits, and from my own personal observation, I am satisfied that this is being done as fast as is practicable. The company with which I am connected, one of the largest in Great Britain, mines about one sixth of the coal in Northumberland, and if any reader of this paper is desirous of seeing for himself how ponies in pits are treated in the North of England, I extend to him a cordial invitation to come and see ours.

FRANK B. KEMP

Ashington, Northumberland, Eng.

A Correction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor, in a recent "Intimate Message From Washington," stated that a Member of Parliament (the British House of Commons) is paid £400, or $2000 a year.

May I call to your attention the fact that in July, 1937, the salary was increased to £600? ELIZABETH HOFFERS

Boston, Mass.